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ABSTRACT

In 1976 research was undertaken to assess the progress of the Ohio multicounty cooperative library programs since the authorization by legislation in 1969 of the Area Library Service Organizations (ALSO). This report makes recommendations to assist library development staff and multicounty cooperative project directors to improve planning, evaluation, and reporting techniques. Questionnaires were sent to member libraries, associate members and non-members of the multicounty cooperatives. Project directors were interviewed and each filled out a form similar to the form sent to member libraries. There were 138 responses to 332 questionnaires mailed to librarians and trustees of member libraries. Of the total responses, 28 were from the trustees. Findings of the study showed that the programs are operated without a clear statement of objectives based on the problems to be solved. Recommendations include (1) training of project directors and member library staffs to improve needs assessment, planning, and evaluation techniques; (2) expansion of intertype library activity including action at the state level; (3) a refocusing of efforts in the Development Division at the state library; and (4) legislative and public involvement. Questionnaires used in the survey and statistical tables are appended. (Author/AF)

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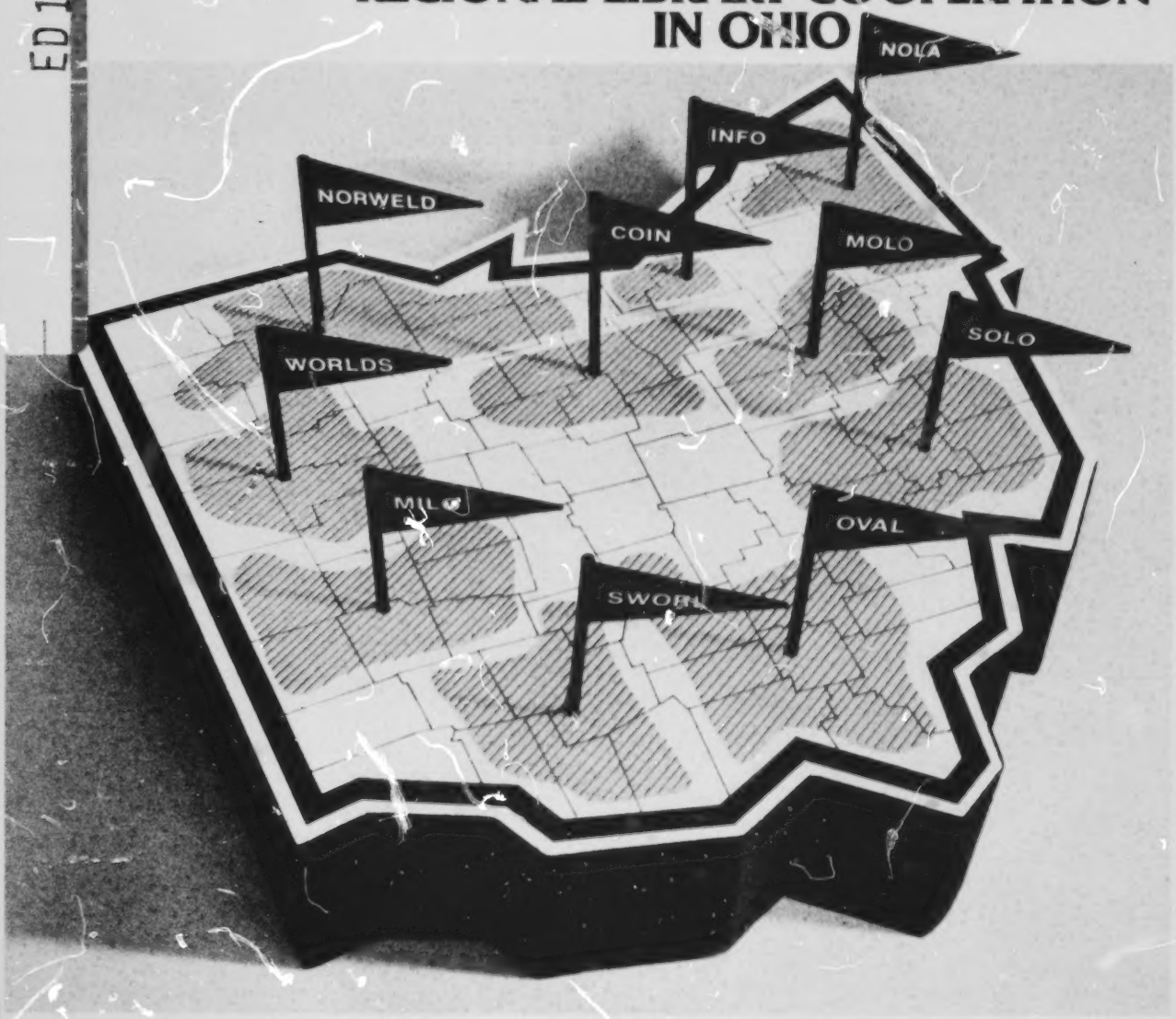
REGIONAL LIBRARY COOPERATION IN OHIO



A Review in 1976, by
Brooke E. Sheldon
with supplementary information provided
by The State Library of Ohio and Directors
of Multicounty Cooperatives

The State Library of Ohio
Columbus, 1977

IR 004672

SUMMARY

Since 1974 there has been strengthening of resources, increases in interlibrary loan, and in reference services provided by the members of the multicooperative systems and the ALSO. Both members and project directors are generally more optimistic about the value of cooperation than they were two years ago. The current system of governance is seen as workable by almost all of the members.

In some areas there is still a lack of awareness of the potential of resource sharing, and little understanding of the importance of an appropriate "mix" of libraries in a network to make most effective use of local resources. There is also some evidence that a few members are unclear about the status and purpose of their own multicounty cooperative.* There is some indication that too large a proportion of project funds are being used for programs that may well be the responsibility of the individual library. More emphasis could well be placed on programs that could not be accomplished except through cooperation.

A major purpose of this evaluation was to assess to what degree progress is being made by the multicounty cooperatives, i.e. to what degree are the projects meeting their objectives. What the evaluator found was that the programs are operated without a clear statement of objectives based on problems to be solved. It is evident that all of the projects are conducting an impressive array of program activities and services, and these activities should not be discounted. They are at least quantifiable. But to assume that a wide variety of activities necessarily leads to program impact is not appropriate. Therefore it is suggested that until Projects are managed using a systematic problem solving approach, a conclusive evaluation will be difficult to attain.

This review identifies problem areas and makes recommendations relating to:

- Training of project directors and member library staffs in improved needs assessment, planning and evaluation techniques.
- Expansion of intertype library activity including action at the state level.
- Refocusing of efforts of the Development Division at the State Library.
- Programs of the MCCs and the ALSO.
- Legislative and public information activity.

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*The same questionnaire was sent to both ALSO and MCC members (*see* Appendix), and this may account for some of the confusion in replies.

REGIONAL LIBRARY COOPERATION IN OHIO

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Columbus
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FOREWORD

This review of multicounty cooperation in Ohio is a joint effort by the multicounty project directors, the member libraries, the administration and development staff of The State Library of Ohio, and the evaluator. The responsiveness of librarians and trustees throughout the state made the formulation of these recommendations possible. Their thoughts and candid comments are appreciated. In Pittsburgh, Christina Liggitt, Graduate Assistant, was a great help in organizing the data.

Brooke E. Sheldon
University of Pittsburgh
January, 1977

THE SETTING FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION: AN INTRODUCTION

Late in 1969 the Ohio General Assembly enacted landmark legislation designed to assure Ohio residents access to essential library services. It authorized the creation of Area Library Service Organizations and made the State Library Board responsible for the development of this program. Since that time the State Library Board has committed more than $7.2 million in State and Federal funds to regional interlibrary cooperation.

There are now 210 libraries in 76 counties participating in multicounty cooperation programs. These include 172 public libraries, or four out of five public libraries in these counties. These cooperatives (nine multicounty cooperatives and one Area Library Service Organization) have been developed in accordance with the Ohio Library Development Program (OLDP), as a result of local initiative. The participating counties are self-selected in that neither the State Library nor the Ohio Library Development Plan Steering Committee prescribed regions or combination of counties.

Local initiative, and State Library leadership and assistance has been productive: Multicounty cooperation has grown from two federally assisted projects in FY 1970 (OVAL and SWORL) to an Area Library Service Organization (ALSO) and nine multicounty cooperatives (MCC) in 1977. These cooperatives serve half of the State's population.

The scope of MCC services has grown rapidly in recent years. Interlibrary loan services are a basic part of each MCC. Most cooperatives have developed

Name of Multicounty Cooperative and First ALSO		Resource Library	Participating Counties	Public Libraries in Area	Participating Public Libraries	Other Participating Libraries[2]
COIN	Central Ohio Interlibrary Network	(multiple)	8	39	17	2
INFO	INFO, Lorain and Medina Counties	Lorain	2	9	9	2
MILO	Miami Valley Library Organization	Dayton	7	23	16	0
MOLO	Mideastern Ohio Library Organization	Canton	6	17	13	0
NOLA	Northeastern Ohio Library Association	Youngstown	7	36	29	12
NORWELD	Northwestern Library District	Toledo	12	41	35	3
SOLO	Southeastern Ohio Library Organization	SEO Center	9	13	12	3
SWORL	Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries	Cincinnati	7	13	12	8
WORLDS	Western Ohio Regional Library Development System	Lima	8	21	15	6
First ALSO	Total		65[3]	192	160	36
OVAL	Ohio Valley Area Libraries	Ohio University, Athens	11	13	12	2
	TOTAL		76[3]	205	172	38

[1]This includes all public libraries which participate in the program and in local cost sharing.

[2]This includes participating libraries other than public libraries regardless of the specific designation of membership (associate, contributing, full, etc.)

[3]Harrison County is counted in MOLO and SOLO, but is counted only once in the statewide total.

Jan 1977

some kind of communications and delivery systems. The most remarkable development in 1976 was a trend toward multitype library systems: Some 38 academic, institution, school, or special libraries participate in MCC programs in 1977. Discussions at the October 1975 Interlibrary Cooperation Planning Institute at The Ohio State University[1] anticipated this development, and most MCCs are making provision for academic, institution, or school library membership.

This multicounty development is based upon the Ohio Library Development Plan, approved in October 1968 by members of the Ohio Library Association and the Ohio Library Trustees Association. The Ohio Library Development Plan became the Ohio Library Development Program (OLDP) when legislation was approved by the General Assembly in 1969 and libraries throughout Ohio began its implementation. Throughout, OLDP statements on "Responsibilities for Library Service" have been used as guiding principles by the State Library Board. These include *"Priority in the use of federal funds must be given to the implementation of this Plan"* and *"The State Library Board's responsibilities should be carried out in such a way as to encourage local initiative and foster interlibrary cooperation on the local and regional level."*

Two measures of the State Library Board's commitment to the OLDP are the number and size of grants made for interlibrary cooperation, and the establishment of the following goal in The Ohio Long Range Program for Improvement of Library Services:

> *Implementation of the Ohio Library Development Plan, including development of networks and Area Library Service Organizations.*
>
> ALSOs should be funded with State funds, and LSCA funds should be used for advancing those parts of the OLDP which focus on responsibilities for assessing needs, developing appropriate service response, and interlibrary planning and cooperation. The continued development of sound, viable multicounty cooperative library programs to prepare the way for effective ALSOs is a basic part of this program.

Establishment of the ALSO in 1973 was made possible only by re-direction of state aid funds, a State Library Board action taken in December 1972 after public hearings and several months of study and reassessment. The revised state aid rules became effective March 31, 1973, and in April the State Library Board approved the Ohio Valley Area Libraries as Ohio's first ALSO. It began operations with minimal funds and a state grant of $301,000 now represents approximately 47% of full funding. A supplementary allocation of $265,000 in LSCA funds for the extension program brings the grant to 88% of full funding.

Two forms of regional organization, the ALSO and the multicounty cooperative resulted from a policy decision that federal funds should not be used for ALSO operations, and that ALSO development should be financed with state aid funds. This decision was based upon discussions in the 1970 Ohio State University Library Standards and Planning Workshop and the advice of the OLA/OLTA Library Development Plan Steering Committee. Important distinctions emerged between the ALSO and the multicounty cooperative in matters of scope, financing, and

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[1] Focus on the Future: A Report of the Interlibrary Cooperation Planning Institute at The Ohio State University, October 26-28, 1975. The State Library of Ohio, 1976.

legal organization: state funds are provided for the ALSO, which is intended to assure a full range of essential library services, and an ALSO Board is formed by the participating libraries under Sec. 3375.70 of the Ohio Revised Code. Multicounty cooperatives, on the other hand, are funded under annual LSCA grants, are intended to meet one or more priority needs identified by the cooperating libraries, and are administered by one of the participating libraries under contractual arrangements.

In 1974, at the request of The State Library of Ohio, A. J. Goldwyn of Case Western Reserve University's School of Library Science and Genevieve Casey of Wayne State University, Division of Library Science, undertook a review of the status and accomplishments of multicounty cooperation. The report of this study, Toward Tomorrow's Area Library Service, A Survey of Regional Library Cooperation in Ohio - 1974 reported successes and problems. This analysis was helpful in reassessing and redirecting the library development program. As a followup to that study, and as part of the State Library Board's committment to continuing evaluation of its programs, the State Library in August 1976 asked Mrs. Brooke E. Sheldon, member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh, to undertake another brief review. Mrs. Sheldon was asked to determine the extent to which multicounty cooperatives and the Area Library Service Organization are meeting the objectives which they have set for themselves and are fulfilling their roles in library cooperation as outlined in the OLDP and The Ohio Long Range Program for Improvement of Library Services.

We believe this report and Mrs. Sheldon's recommendations, coupled with additional study, can serve as the basis for discussion and action which will improve library services throughout Ohio.

Joseph F. Shubert, State Librarian
February 17, 1977

STATEWIDE OVERVIEW

Method of Conducting the Study

The purpose of the study was to 1) provide a brief review and evaluative report assessing progress achieved by the multicounty cooperatives and ALSO to date; and 2) assist Library Development staff and multicounty cooperative project directors improve planning, evaluation and reporting techniques.

The evaluator began work on the project in the summer of 1976. During July and August two meetings were held with State Library Development staff and project directors. At this time three questionnaires were developed to be mailed to 1) member libraries; 2) associate members; 3) non-members of the multicounty cooperatives (See Appendix). The questionnaires were sent to the head librarian, and to the president of the board in each of the member libraries.

All of the project directors were interviewed; each filled out an evaluation form similar to the form sent to member libraries (See Appendix). The number of field units visited was restricted by time constraints but the evaluator also visited 5 MCC headquarters, the ALSO, and a number of libraries.

The analysis and recommendations are based heavily on responses to the questionnaires. There were 138 responses (42%) to the 332 questionnaires mailed to librarians and trustees of member libraries. Of these, 28 were from trustees. Response rates ranged from a low of 29% (OVAL) to a high of 50% (INFO and SOLO). Twenty-four nonmembers and twelve associate members replied.

In examining the tables, one should be aware that individual totals do not always agree with total number of responses because 1) respondents did not answer all of the questions; 2) some respondents assigned number one priority to more than one service. Because several trustees (as well as librarians) did not sign their names, it is not possible to indicate accurately whether trustee responses were from libraries whose directors also responded. It is however, possible to state that in all of the projects, trustee responses to the questions did not differ significantly from the response of the librarians.

RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE BY PUBLIC LIBRARIANS AND TRUSTEES

MCC	Public Libraries in Area	Participating Public Libraries	Number of Potential Responses	Librarian Response	Trustee Response	Number of Responses	Percentages of Responses
COIN	19	17	34	9	2	11	32.3%
INFO	9	9	18	9	0	9	50.0
MILO	23	18	36	15	2	17	47.2
MOLO	17	12	24	7	2	9	37.5
NOLA	25	25	50	19	5	24	48.0
[illegible]WELD	41	35	70	23	7	30	42.7
OVAL	13	12	24	5	2	7	29.2
SOLO	14	12	24	10	2	12	50.0
SWORL	13	12	24	7	2	9	37.5
WORLDS	21	14	28	6	4	10	35.7
TOTAL	195	166	332	111	28	138	41.6%

User/Non-User Surveys

Except for OVAL, which did undertake a user/non-user survey during the past year, there is little systematic needs assessment going on among the multicounty cooperatives, at the project level or among individual libraries. As Goldwyn indicated in his 1974 report, "MCC plans and programs are too often aimed only at support for libraries and librarians as they are, not as they should be." There seems to be a lack of understanding of both the purpose and methology of needs assessment. Often it is seen primarily as an "outside" process calling for the use of an external consultant. Therefore, needs assessment is often viewed as a fringe benefit rather than a process that must be internalized and basic to the entire planning cycle.

Tables I and II show the overall breakdown of user/non-user surveys. An explanation of the totals for each MCC and the ALSO can be found in the narrative analysis for each cooperative (Section 3).

TABLE I. USER SURVEYS CONDUCTED

Have any user surveys for the population you serve been conducted in the last two years?

	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
COIN	6	55	5	45	11
INFO	6	67	3	33	9
MILO	2	18	15	88	17
MOLO	2	22	7	78	9
NOLA	10	43	13	57	23
NORWELD	14	47	16	53	30
OVAL	7	100	0		7
SOLO	1	8	11	92	12
SWORL	2	33	4	67	6
WORLDS	2	22	7	78	9
TOTAL	52	39	81	61	133

TABLE II. NONUSER SURVEYS CONDUCTED

Have any non-user surveys for the population you serve been conducted in the last two years?

	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
COIN	4	36	7	64	11
INFO	6	75	2	25	8
MILO	1	6	16	94	17
MOLO	0	0	9	100	9
NOLA	2	09	21	91	23
NORWELD	5	17	24	83	29
OVAL	7	100	0		7
SOLO	0	00	12	1.00	12
SWORL	1	11	8	89	9
WORLDS	0	00	8	1.00	8
TOTAL	26	20	107	80	133

Program Objectives

To a question concerning program objectives and their availability in the library most respondents indicated their libraries had copies available, and the vast majority had discussed them in both board and staff meetings. Significantly, thirty had *not* discussed them in a staff meeting, perhaps because some libraries are so small that staff "meetings" are not a frequent event (*see* Tables III, IV and V). Asked if the goals had changed since the cooperative was organized, most project directors said that they had changed little. The exception is the WORLDS cooperative, where the original goals were to train staff and develop collections. WORLDS has now "expanded to include network services, childrens programs, AV services, publicity, etc."

TABLE III. AVAILABILITY OF MCC/ALSO OBJECTIVES IN MEMBER LIBRARIES

Is there a copy of the program objectives of the Multicounty Cooperative/ALSO available in your library?
_____Yes _____No

	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
COIN	10	91	1	09	11
INFO	8	100	0	00	
MILO	14	88	2	12	16
MOLO	8	89	1	11	9
NOLA	23	96	1	04	24
NORWELD	25	93	2	07	27
OVAL	7	100	0		7
SOLO	8	73	3	27	11
SWORL	8	100	0	00	8
WORLDS	10	100	0	00	10
TOTAL	121	92	10	08	131

TABLE IV. OBJECTIVES DISCUSSED IN STAFF MEETINGS

Have (MCC/ALSO) objectives been discussed in a staff meeting?
_____Yes _____No

	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
COIN	10	91	1	09	11
INFO	8	100	0	00	8
MILO	7	58	5	42	12
MOLO	6	86	1	14	7
NOLA	18	86	3	14	21
NORWELD	18	67	9	33	27
OVAL	4	57	3	43	7
SOLO	7	58	5	42	12
SWORL	6	86	1	14	7
WORLDS	7	78	2	22	9
TOTAL	91	75	30	25	121

TABLE V. OBJECTIVES DISCUSSED IN BOARD MEETINGS

Have (MCC/ALSO) objectives been discussed in a board meeting?

	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
COIN	8	73	3	27	11
INFO	7	78	2	22	9
MILO	14	93	1	07	15
MOLO	8	89	1	11	9
NOLA	21	95	1	05	22
NORWELD	22	79	6	21	28
OVAL	6	86	1	14	7
SOLO	9	75	3	25	12
SWORL	7	88	1	12	8
WORLDS	7	100	0	00	7
TOTAL	109	85	19	15	128

Project directors and members did not express frustration with the structure provided for changing goals and priorities. In several cases they indicated (*see* Table VI) that decisions were made by an ALSO Board when, in fact, there is no ALSO board. This may indicate lack of knowledge but, more probably, resulted from completing the questionnaire hastily.

TABLE VI. DECISIONS ON MCC/ALSO SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

Who decides what services/programs are to be offered by the Multicounty Cooperative/ALSO?

	ALSO BOARD	ADVISORY COMMITTEE OR BOARD	LIBRARIAN COUNCIL	PROJECT DIRECTOR	OTHER
COIN	0	9	5	7	1
INFO	2	2	9	2	
MILO	0	13	2	4	
NOLO	1	7	5	0	
NOLA	2	19	5	6	1
NORWELD	3	25	4	4	3
OVAL	5	1	4	0	
SOLO	7	5	6	0	
SWORL	1	4	4	4	
WORLDS	0	4	7	3	
TOTAL	21	89	51	30	5

Organizational Structure

The current governance system is seen as workable by most respondents. One hundred and one said no change is needed in structure, while 17 made suggestions for change. These included both internal changes and those which could be effected by the State Library. The latter included (1) MCCs should become autonomous organizations, perhaps with legally incorporated boards, and (2) if funding for additional ALSOs is unavailable, set up the MCC's as ALSOs or as independent agencies able to apply for grants. Others suggested such internal change as strengthening of advisory committees, different representation on boards, or changed relationship with administering libraries. The project directors generally agreed with MCC members. Of the three who favored change in structure, one said, "MCC's need their own legal board"; the other two were concerned about trustee representation.

TABLE VII. ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES NEEDED

Should changes in organizational structure be made? (N=118)

	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
COIN	1	11	8	89	9
INFO	1	11	8	89	9
MILO	1	07	13	93	14
MOLO	0	00	9	100	9
NOLA	1	15	20	95	21
NORWELD	5	22	18	78	23
OVAL	2	29	5	71	7
SOLO	3	27	8	73	11
SWORL	3	33	6	67	9
WORLDS	0	00	6	100	6
TOTAL	17	14	101	86	118

Significant Services Provided by the MCC or ALSO

By far the most significant service provided by the MCCs is interlibrary loan (54 responses), followed by reference service (49 responses). Collection development grants ranks third (*see* Table VIII). However, members of WORLDS rated in-service training as the top service, while collection development was given top ranking in INFO and OVAL. Two project directors ranked in-service training first, and generally project directors rated it higher than members. Among members, only four (all in WORLDS) rated in-service training as the most significant service.

TABLE VIII. RANKED IMPORTANCE OF MCC/ALSO SERVICES

Please rank in order of importance the significant services provided by the multicounty cooperative or ALSO. (Indicate your highest priority as 1, second priority as 2, etc. Answer for each service: If the service is not provided in your MCC, please indicate NA.

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SERVICE	49	51	24	3	4	2	1	1
INTERLIBRARY LOAN	54	47	24	8	4	1	0	0
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	29	19	44	20	12	1	2	2
PR MATERIALS	0	4	4	20	51	38	5	3
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	4	11	26	49	21	10	0	4
PROGRAMS	5	3	7	17	22	42	4	17
OTHER	5	2	3	6	3	5	16	1

Answers as to what service should be eliminated if funding were cut varied greatly. These are not tabulated, but they are reported for each MCC in another section of this report. Project directors tended to agree with members as to priorities for service (i.e. dropping and adding) but thought more in terms of scaling down the entire operation rather than of eliminating any one service.

Responses on member priorities for strengthening and adding service are reported for each MCC in another section of this report. There were no clear trends on a statewide basis.

What is actually happening in adding new services is summarized in the following table prepared by State Library staff. As budgets increase, cooperatives expand service.

TABLE IX. PROFILE OF MCC/ALSO SERVICES

COIN	INFO	MILO	NOLO	NOLA	NORWELD	OVAL	SOLO/ SEO	SWORL	WORLDS	
☆	☆	1976	☆	1976	☆	1976	☆	☆	☆	AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS & PROGRAM AID
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	1977	☆		☆	☆	BOOK COL-LECTION DE-VELOPMENT
			☆	☆		☆	☆	☆		BOOK SELECTION AID
						1976	☆			BOOKMOBILE OPERATION
☆	☆	☆		☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	TOLL FREE TELEPHONE LINE
	1977		1976			☆	☆	☆	1977	CONSULTANT SERVICE
☆	☆					1976		☆		DELIVERY SERVICE
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	INTERLIBRARY LOAN
☆	☆	☆	1976	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	REFERENCE SERVICE
☆	☆	☆		☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	PHOTOCOPY-ING
						☆		☆		PROVISION OF CATALOGING/ GRANT PUR. BOOKS
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	WORKSHOPS & STAFF DEVELOPMENT
☆	☆	☆	1976	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	PUBLIC RELATIONS DEVELOPMENT
			☆					☆		DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED COLLECTION

☆ Services in effect in 1975
1976 Services Added
1977 Services Added

Cash Sharing

The present cash sharing system is regarded as equitable by 117 members. The objections of the 12 that said it is not equitable related primarily to whether the present method of cash sharing favors small or larger libraries (depending on one's point of view). Other objections included the need for establishment of concrete guidelines (OVAL) and the fact that there is sometimes "no provision for individual circumstances such as need" (WORLDS).

TABLE X. EQUITABILITY OF CASH SHARING

Is present cash sharing system equitable?

	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
COIN	10	100	-	00	10
INFO	8	88	1	11	9
MILO	16	100	-	00	16
MOLO	9	100	-	00	9
NOLA	19	83	4	17	23
NORWELD	29	96	1	4	30
OVAL	1	16	5	84	6
SOLO	9	100	-	00	9
SWORL	8	100	-	00	8
WORLDS	8	88	1	11	9
TOTAL	117	91%	12	9%	129

Materials Grants

Members may be moving toward a broader perspective of resource sharing and cooperative activity (*see* Table XI). Of 134 responses, 105 said yes when asked if they felt that their libraries would remain a member of the MCC/ALSO if materials grants were *not* part of the program.

TABLE XI. PARTICIPATION IN MCCs WITHOUT BOOKS/MATERIALS GRANTS

If a book or materials grant program were not part of the project do you think your library would remain a member of the multicounty cooperative?

	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
COIN	9	90	1	10	10
INFO	4	44	5	56	9
MILO	13	81	3	19	16
MOLO	8	89	1	11	9
NOLA	18	78	5	22	23
NORWELD	25	83	5	17	30
OVAL	4	57	3	43	7
SOLO	11	92	1	8	12
SWORL	8	100	0	00	8
WORLDS	5	50	5	50	10
TOTAL	105	78	29	22	134

Additional Growth Financing

Members and project directors were asked what percentage of additional growth financing should come from Federal, State, and local sources. The answers to the question do not readily lend themselves to tabulation. All but one of the 97 respondents to this question believe there is a need for state funds, and more than half of these believe that the state should furnish 50% or more of the growth financing.

Most respondents believe that federal funds should continue to provide growth financing. Only 19 (20%) excluded federal funds from consideration. One NORWELD member advocated that all growth funds come from federal grants. All OVAL respondents indicated that federal funds should provide growth financing (in amounts ranging from 10% to 50%).

Sixty-five percent (63) of the respondents see a role for local funds in additional growth financing. Half of the persons advocating local funds indicated that such funds should constitute from 10 to 25% of growth. Others indicated a greater role for local funds, including four persons who believe local money should constitute 75% or more of the growth financing.

Responses from members of individual MCCs and the ALSO indicated no clear pattern of favoring one source of funds over the others. Not unexpectedly, responses from the librarian and trustee of a single member library were in a number of cases identical.

State Library Services

Responses to the question, "what State Library services should be provided/improved/changed?" varied greatly from region to region. The State Library is seen as a resource for staff development, a source of information on new trends, and legislative development. It is also seen as a back-up for interlibrary loan, as a source of consultant expertise, as well as funding agency.

Problems of the MCCs and the ALSO

The major problems of the multicounty cooperatives and the ALSO as seen by members are detailed in a later section of this report. They may be roughly characterized as: insufficient or uncertain funding; lack of commitment on the part of librarians and trustees; fear of loss of local autonomy; problems in reaching consensus on programs and priorities; time expended in travel/meetings/reporting; record keeping; and the implementation of programs that are beneficial to both small and large libraries. Project directors agree with most of these, but would also add differences in the perception of the role of the MCC director and board at the State Library, the MCC, and the local levels. Some project directors still see a lack of coordination at the state level, although much has been done since the Goldwyn report to improve communication between the MCCs and the State Library.

Impact of MCC and ALSO Program

The process of measuring impact is difficult because objectives are not set in terms of user impact. It was difficult for most respondents to identify the major change in library service in terms of library user impact. Change is seen as "greater availability of material," "improved, faster reference and interlibrary loan," "more patron awareness, bigger circulation figure," "increased demand for service." These statements are not quantifiable, but this does not make them invalid.

Impact measurement relates to the entire planning process. Until a greater sophistication can be achieved in needs assessment and evaluation, reliance will have to be based on the "gut feeling" of those who are members, directors, and users of multicounty cooperatives. Even if statistics were uniformly gathered, they would provide only a small indication of total impact. All project directors did report greatly increased reference and interlibrary loan service. Only one MCC (NOLA) volunteered statistics to document this growth.

Project directors also were asked to comment on change in user impact and the attitudes of member libraries. Improved resources, or better backup service (reference and interlibrary loan), and direct service to former users were most often mentioned. All project directors agree that the trend toward cooperation is "beginning to take hold", member libraries are less self-centered, less parochial, "more willing to try out new things (programs, services, materials) in their libraries"... "cooperation has increased mutual trust". In conversation, the project directors are optimistic, but most seem aware that building cooperative attitudes is a long, slow, almost evolutionary process

that cannot be forced, and as one director put it, "some changes will be possible only with staff turnover or retirements."

Signs of the influence of the MCC and the ALSO are evident. A small community library located in a city hall has books waiting to be picked up that are borrowed via interlibrary loan from California, Ohio State University, and Toronto. Cassette players, microfilm readers, and weekly film showings are "routine" offerings. Surely this is not typical of the average "city hall" library across the United States?

RESPONSES FROM COOPERATIVES

COIN

CENTRAL OHIO INTERLIBRARY NETWORK

The Central Ohio Interlibrary Network (COIN) is located in an eight-county area in north central Ohio dominated by the city of Mansfield. It is half rural, half urban. Two members have been added since the Goldwyn survey, bringing total membership to 17.

Goldwyn notes that cooperation in the area started in 1968 with a large print project. Since that time the area has strengthened reference and interlibrary loan service. In-service training is a major part of project activity. Considerable emphasis has also been placed on publicity and public relations materials for use of member libraries. The project staff, which now includes an audio-visual consultant, has recently moved into larger quarters.

Eleven of the seventeen members of COIN responded to the questionnaire (nine librarians and two trustees).

User and Non-User Needs

Although five of the COIN members said that no user surveys had been conducted in the past two years, it appears that there has been some activity. One library director cited the COIN Library Services Survey (which included non-users), the Ohio Governor's Regional Conference Participant Survey, a Newspaper Preference Survey, and an in-progress library evaluation by an ad hoc committee of one library board.

Priorities for Service

As noted in the following table, along with other MCC members, participants in COIN ranked interlibrary loan and reference highest in significant services. Collection development grants ranked third. One library director rated "other" number one, and identified this as "delivery service/reproduction service." Only one member feels that the Collection Development grant is the major incentive for joining the program.

If funding were cut, COIN respondents would drop the following services: Public Relations materials* (6 votes); in-service training; collection development grants; filmstrips, cassettes records; delivery services; programs. If

*One member sent a follow-up letter after seeing a COIN slide/tape production. She said she could see far more potential impact in public relations.

funding were increased, members would strengthen collection development grants, reference network capabilities, delivery system, audio-visual services, service to the handicapped. Given new funding, members would add audio-visual loan service, specialized consultant (reference), "more professional help for small libraries," service to institutionalized, homebound, and rural residents.

COIN -- 11 total responses (9 librarians - 2 trustees)

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	4	(6)						
INTERLIB LOAN	(5)	4	1	0	1			
COLL. DEV. GRANTS	1	0	(6)	2	2			
PR MATERIALS	0	0	0	(4)	(4)	3		
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	0	1	4	3	3			
PROGRAMS	0	0	0	1	1	(4)	1	(4)
OTHER	1	0	0	1	0	0	(2)	

State Library Services to COIN

COIN members expressed general satisfaction with State Library services. COIN members feel the State Library should provide workshops on "statewide issues," and a speakers' bureau. They would like to see some comparison of the work of the MCCs. One suggests an MCC/ALSO newsletter and "better publicity for libraries in general." Interlibrary loan and reference service is still seen as an important part of State Library service. One member would like a WATS line, another would like TWXIL networks extended to medium-sized libraries. Another says the State Library should "encourage and assist libraries to join OCLC through MCC.

Organizational Structure, Rules and Regulations

Only one member of COIN (of the 9 who responded to the question) thinks that the organizational structure of the MCC should be changed. The member commented, "There should be a regular monthly meeting of a Steering (Executive) Committee and a change in advisory council officers to rotate the experience and responsibility among participating libraries." All respondents find the cash sharing system equitable. Perhaps one or two board members feel the larger libraries receive too much.

Asked to make recommendations for change in the rules and regulations, one COIN member suggests "Modify the overpowering burden of writing project applications . . . our project director spends too much time through the year at this task (and so do I) which could be better spent on thinking out and carrying out programs already approved." Another says, ". . . OLDP should be revised to

include all types of libraries -- academic, school, institutional, and special--as well as public." Still another (a trustee) asks for "administrative compensation for the administering library."

Problems

COIN members see major problems as lack of agreement on priorities for cooperation, local apathy, isolationism (on part of library staffs as well as users and trustees), insufficient funds to make real impact, too much paperwork for local staffs, distance to meetings, poor communications.

Change

In spite of a concern with problems, COIN members were enthusiastic about evidence of change as a result of the MCC. Greater available amount of materials (technical and other), faster response to reference and interlibrary loan inquiries, more patron use and awareness, greater staff enthusiasm and "better librarians because of in-service training" were cited.

Legislative Support

Some felt that insufficient work has been done with legislators. One respondent indicated that there would be a problem (as long as) "funds from federal government are available for MCCs."

Comments

One member said "In principle we strongly believe in potential of MCCs to provide better library service to patrons, but we have a long way to go before Resource Centers in COIN truly worthy of name and have the expertise we should have in our special subject areas."

Another says, "If MCCs were eliminated, I think most of us would continue some form of cooperative effort--on a much reduced basis of course, but the experience of sharing and of working together cannot be bypassed to go back to the old isolation. The additional burden, especially in reporting and planning, sometimes makes us wish we could chuck it all; but we have come too far, and have seen too many of the benefits to back up now."

INFO

LORAIN AND MEDINA

INFO, in fast-growing Lorain and Medina counties, consists of nine main and nine branch libraries, and two associate members. The project director is currently working on a role definition for associates, so that active recruiting can be initiated.

While there is a definite emphasis on improved reference and interlibrary loan service, grants to strengthen book collections are a very important part of program activity, and this is reflected in member priorities. One recommendation made by Goldwyn to "explore the feasibility of a commercial delivery service" has been fulfilled. Books are now delivered by United Parcel Service. A senior citizen project, in-service workshops and film circuits are other important program activities. There were nine responses to the survey, all from librarians.

User and Non-User Needs

In the fall of 1975 a Citizens Action Committee conducted a survey of the information needs of 226 selected community leaders. This survey reached non-users, as well as users. Additionally, one library conducted a survey of its community and discovered 22 percent were non-users. The project director also analyzed interlibrary loan requests *not* filled from INFO libraries in first half of 1976.

Priorities for Service

Unlike other MCCs, INFO members ranked the most significant services provided by the MCC as 1) collection development; 2) interlibrary loan; 3) reference services (*see* table).

Five INFO members indicated that they did not think their library would remain a member of the MCC without the materials grants. If funding were cut, INFO members would eliminate (in descending order): reference, programs, public relations, audio-visuals, senior citizen staff, reduction of all areas, collection development. If funding were increased, INFO members would expand book/material grants, reference, INFO union catalog, service to handicapped, public relations, film circuit, senior citizen service, periodicals (microforms). They would add OCLC terminals, adult education materials, staff, centralized printing, periodicals, reference, children's book grants, materials programs for young people, cash grants to libraries to increase staff, program resource coordinator, and audio-visuals.

INFO -- 9 total responses

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	2	1	(5)					
INTERLIB LOAN	3	3	3					
COLL. DEV. GRANTS	(4)	(4)						
PR MATERIALS	0	0	0	1	(4)	2	(1)	
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	0	0	0	(4)	2	2		
PROGRAMS	0	1	1	1	2	(4)		
OTHER								

State Library Services to INFO

One member asks, "Could the State Library act as overall source for questions about state statistics and state questions. In other words, be a hot line for this information instead of each government agency?" "...more money...," "more followup on legislative problems of individual libraries with state department;" ". . . advice is helpful;" ". . . anything to simplify application and report forms would be appreciated."

Organizational Structure--Rules and Regulations

Only one member of INFO indicated there should be changes in organizational structure. This member commented that "Trustees should be represented." Another member said INFO has had "excellent leadership, a very able staff, and monthly meetings of library directors who have shared in all decision making." But another said, "Our advisory committee is not as strong as it should be."

INFO members seem to find the cash sharing system equitable. But one respondent said, "If you mean cash contribution to obtain funds, I do not feel any cash needs to be given." Said another "Drop cash payment requirements for MCC."

On recommended changes in rules and regulations for cooperative and ALSO development, INFO members asked that ALSOs "not be limited to county boundaries, for example a library in one section might be in the region of another ALSO, and would relate more to its trading, cultural activities, etc. "Such changes as would make it possible for special libraries (academic, industrial, etc.) to participate as full members."

Problems

INFO members see "exclusion of nonpublic and other educational and service agencies whose collections and services are or may be unnecessarily duplicating," "impermanent funding," "not enough spent on books," "too much money going to Lorain," "INFO too small," "establishment of separate headquarters outside of public libraries may create larger administrative costs than is needed," and "not enough public relations to users and legislators" as some of the problems.

Change

Most of the change seen in INFO relates to expanded interlibrary loan, improved reference service (hotline), and greater accessibility of resources through delivery by United Parcel Service. Apparently this service, which was recommended in the 1974 survey by Goldwyn, has proven successful. Two respondents mentioned the senior citizen's service as evidence of change, but most INFO members seem resource rather than outreach oriented.

Legislative Support

Five respondents see "lack of pressure" on legislature as the principle reason for lack of support. Others say "libraries haven't proved need," libraries are "low priority" and "the legislature depends too much on federal funding."

Comments

One member comments, "Apart from the resources and services that involvement of our small public library in INFO has made possible, it has proved a tremendous boon to our staff to participate in the monthly meetings of directors and to attend the workshops that have been sponsored to upgrade skills. Am sure our perspectives are broader than they might otherwise have been," and the project director indicates that "money as much as attitude is a major stimulus to change."

MILO

MIAMI VALLEY LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

Seven counties in southwest central Ohio make up the Miami Valley Library Organization. Including the greater Dayton area, MILO has a potential target population of 525,000. There are eighteen participating public libraries, but no associate members.

MILO activities are based on clear-cut objectives which relate primarily to 1) increasing the volume of interlibrary loan, and fill rates; and decreasing turnaround time for requests, 2) providing inservice training, 3) improving collections, 4) providing public relations service, such as posters.

There were 17 responses to the questionnaire, two of these from trustees and one from the resource library.

User and Non-User Needs

According to the former project director, a study of user needs was conducted by MILO libraries through distribution of a questionnaire, but only two members were aware of this.

Priorities for Service

MILO members agree with most statewide MCC members in priorities for service. They rank reference services first, interlibrary loan second, and collection development grants a strong third. The MILO project director has devoted 75 percent of the time to filling reference and interlibrary loan requests. Consistent with this emphasis on access to resources from the resource library, most (13) of the MILO respondents said they thought their libraries would remain a member if a materials grant program were not part of the project.

If funding were cut, MILO would suggest dropping public relations services (7 votes), in-service training, special projects, book grants. If funding were increased, members would strengthen book grants and collections, reference, audio-visual, public relations, workshops, and MILO staff. They would add films, equipment, childrens services, more book grants, programs, in-service training.

MILO -- 17 total responses (2 trustee)

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	(7)	5	4					
INTERLIB LOAN	5	(8)	4					
COLL. DEV. GRANTS	5	4	(7)					
PR MATERIALS	0	0	1	5	(9)	1		
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	0	0	1	(10)	2	1		
PROGRAMS	0	0	0	0	2	(8)	0	1
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	1

State Library Services to MILO

MILO members want "development and construction grants--equal for all libraries, large and small." One said, "I feel the State Library should provide consultant services to the MCCs, but one of the strengths of the MCC movement has been the retention of local autonomy without interference or 'overcontrol' by the state." Others mention a hotline for interlibrary loan, staff training, union list of serials for state, books and reference back-up, and "improved funding with permanence."

Organizational Structure, Rules and Regulations

Only one MILO member recommended changes in organizational structure, and the comment was "I would like to see the MCC's become ALSOs--autonomous organizations with boards." Other members called for "simplified forms and reports." One commented on "restrictions on expenditures allowed with book grant money. Some libraries need no further non-fiction and reference. Allow usage of money for building improvement if sufficient cause is given."

All members of MILO who replied (sixteen) to the question on equity of cash sharing system indicated that it is fair.

Problems

MILO members characterize problems as "uncertain funding," "reference service on Saturdays and after hours," "mistrust by smaller libraries," "insufficient staff for strong program," "tendency to think in terms of 'more of same'."

Change

Evidence of change in the MILO region relates to improved reference service through "depth of materials," higher success rates in filling book requests, more patron participation, satisfaction, and increased subject strengths.

Legislative Support

MILO members feel that legislators do not consider the library important enough. Another said "There is little evidence that such funds are really needed in Ohio's library service." One noted, "The public and staff in the small communities are not sold on the need for ALSOs, and if they are, they lack the knowledge and ability to reach the legislature. When I speak to our legislators, they want to know how specifically it will benefit the residents of our county. It must be sold on that basis."

Comments

One member said, "The local initiative approach to MCCs has been successful in Ohio--the fewer rules imposed for formation and operation of an MCC by state and federal governments, the better." Another notes, "There is some real doubt that this cooperation can become more unified without a corresponding development of other regional identities. However, county district boards have done rather well in Ohio, but their taxing authorities are county commissioners which provide more than a real tax base."

MOLO

MIDEASTERN OHIO LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

MOLO includes six counties in the Canton area. There are thirteen members. An earlier cooperative project, AIRS (Appalachia Improved Reference Service) served Coshocton, Holmes, and Tuscarawas Counties and part of Harrison County for three years. AIRS began as a business reference referral service and was expanded to general reference. It was terminated in June 1973, largely because its population base was too small. Three years of harmonious cooperation in AIRS is a factor in the cooperation within MOLO.

MOLO now has its first full-time project director, new project headquarters, and the beginning of a new direction of planning and activity. Activity has concentrated on strengthening books and audio-visual collections, improving reference and interlibrary loan service, planning workshops and public relations programs. Plans are underway to initiate a books-by-mail service to rural readers. Seven librarians and two trustees responded to the questionnaire.

User and Non-User Needs

Little formal (or informal) assessment of user and non-user needs has taken place in the MOLO area since the 1973 external survey conducted by Donald Wright. Currently, the new project director and members of the Advisory Board have been looking at census statistics on educational levels and their implications for information needs in the area.

Priorities for Service

MOLO differs significantly from many of the other MCCs in that reference service is ranked first, collection development grants second, and interlibrary loan third in priority services provided by the MCC (*see* table). However, only one MOLO member felt that his/her library would drop out of the MCC if there were no materials grant.

If funding were cut, MOLO members would eliminate mini-speciality programs, collection development grants, in-service training, surveys, public relations, reference. If funding were increased, members suggest strengthening reference, public relations, collection development grants, in-service training and interlibrary loan. They would add: public relations, handicapped service, delivery service between libraries, last copy retention center, childrens librarians, cooperative purchasing and processing, union catalog.

MOLO -- 9 total responses

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	(4)	(3)	2					
INTERLIB LOAN	2	2	(4)	1				
COLL. DEV. GRANTS	3	2	2	0	1			
PR MATERIALS	0	0	1	2	(5)	0	0	1
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	0	2	0	(4)	1	0	0	1
PROGRAMS	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0	3
OTHER								

State Library Services to MOLO

From the State Library MOLO members want "better advance notice about legislation, trends, etc.," "more funding," "16mm film service," "staff development," "some (not all) consultants need better background in various areas of public library work," ". . . more guidance in actual collection building. . .," "wider base for TWXIL," "caravan in 76 was good. . . expand it."

Organizational Structure--Rules and Regulations

All members of MOLO approve of the current organizational structure. As for rules and regulations for cooperative and ALSO development, one member commented, "The money may not be expended for construction or continuing operating costs. There could be problems in the future if building funds are not granted." Another asked for "less red tape getting projects approved." Mention was made of the need for "provision to allow counties to be split between two ALSO's. Communities within a county may not all move in the same direction for shopping, etc. and they may want to affiliate with different ALSOs," "permit each library to order the reference books they need, and not from a prepared list."

Problems

The problems of the MCC as seen by MOLO members may be summarized as: lack of permanent funding, difficulty in attending meetings, too large a burden on administering library, fear of local loss of autonomy, paperwork and apathetic trustees.

Change

Two members mentioned the speciality collections. Other evidences of change cited were better reference, additional non-fiction, more cooperation, less competition and a "better attitude of patrons--may lead to better local financing."

Legislative Support

One member commented: "When the Ohio General Assembly amended and enacted the library laws there should have been included appropriation measures. It is difficult to seek funding now." Another said, "gains of recent years tend to lull legislators into delaying support fundings," and "not enough pressure--librarians and avid users don't supply enough votes."

Comments

MOLO members were cautious in their comments about the MCC, although one trustee said the "MCC concept is good and initial results are favorable." A librarian made this candid statement, "At the risk of sounding like a reactionary . . . the greatest benefit to me has been my association with librarians over the multicounty area. The library has had collection enrichment with the addition of books and audio-visual material. However, in terms of time and money, the results are meager. We have three circuits (cassettes, 8mm film, art prints) which only benefit the libraries which can afford the initial package fee to join, and the yearly fee . . . Our library was already circulating cassettes and framed prints. . ."

NOLA

NORTHEASTERN OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Northeastern Ohio Library Association (NOLA) consists of five counties in the Youngstown-Warren area. Project headquarters are in Youngstown. In spite of the fact that the area is spread out, all of the public libraries (25) in the region are members of NOLA. There are 12 associate members. Nothing has happened to change Goldwyn's image of NOLA in 1974 as "a vigorous and forward looking MCC."

A wide variety of current activities center around: a growth of reference and interlibrary loan requests from 319 in 1973 to 2,259 in 1976; collection development support supplemented by selection aids; continuing education workshops; public relations items; an 8mm film circuit and film programs; recruitment of associate members; and development of local trustee awareness of the benefits of moving to ALSO status.

Nineteen librarians and five trustees responded to the questionnaire.

User and Non-User Needs

Limited data have been gathered on user and non-user needs except for an analysis of resource library referral logs, informal interviewing of patrons of local community libraries, and one survey of the needs of handicapped persons.

Priorities for Service

Members of NOLA are in agreement with the majority of other MCC members: reference and interlibrary loan services are the most important services offered (see table). Collection development grants, ranked third by members, ranked fifth by the project director who indicates "collection development grants were very important in the first few years. In 1977 our basic grants will be only $300, primarily to be used to keep expanded resources current." This statement is backed up by NOLA responses to the question of whether not individual libraries would remain a member if book grants were not part of the project. Eighteen indicated they would remain; five said they would not.

As to services with lowest priority, thirteen libraries said that if funding were less, public relations should be dropped first (or second), extra programs should go, with a scattering of votes to cut films or book grants or in-service training.

With increased funding, NOLA members would strengthen reference access, include juvenile, reference, film circuit, new book displays, and collection development programs, with a scattering of votes for strengthened vertical files, vocational materials, large-print volumes, in-service training, and headquarters staff.

With sufficient new funds to add services, NOLA members suggest AV equipment (for home use), 16mm films, microforms, children and young adult service, increased staff at headquarters, consultants, centralized cataloguing (through OCLC), area-wide library cards, process, large-print books, and outreach services.

NOLA -- 24 total responses

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	(11)	7	(5)	1				
INTERLIB LOAN	9	(9)	3	2				
COLL. DEV. GRANTS	5	6	4	(7)	2			
PR MATERIALS	0	1	1	1	(10)	(9)	2	
PROGRAMS	1	0	0	4	6	7	1	3
OTHER	0	0	2	0	1	3	(3)	

State Library Services to NOLA

Ten NOLA members said that TWXIL and OCLC should be strengthened and expanded, specialized consultant services (i.e., children, handicapped) are helpful, as are workshops. One librarian asked for re-establishment of "general consultant liaison areas with experienced personnel according to type of library," as well as "consultants with speciality capability such as administration, AV personnel, etc." Another member asked for improved statistical research (working with ALA-ASLA to "ultimately give standard measure for quality of library service," and dissemination of "information on innovative practices that improve library efficiency and effectiveness." Other desirable services mentioned were a "job-line", legislative bill copy service, back-up for Information and Referral projects, backstopping for interlibrary loan, revolving collections, reasonably priced cataloging service, improved communication, certification of non-professionals, and "leadership in re-organization of public libraries in Ohio." One member's summary: "It's (the State Library) rather good as it now exists in Ohio. Since NOLA we use it mainly as a back-up service."

Organizational Structure, Rules and Regulations

Twenty members of NOLA see the current organizational structure as satisfactory. One member stressed the need for flexibility as new projects are added. Nineteen respondents see the present cash sharing system as equitable. Those who objected suggested that the system may be based on "out-of-date census figures," that the State Library may be "prejudging against areas with adequate intangible tax income," the system "tends to help smaller libraries at expense of larger ones, and the resource library gets too much collection development fund."

Comments on recommendations for changes in the rules and regulations may be summarized as: "drop ten percent rule for money sharing on direct grant basis,"

"delete all artificial boundaries," "trustee involvement is erratic and unreliable and ALSO boards consist only of trustees--needs readjustment," "rules don't reflect need for flexibility to satisfy varying sizes of libraries and vastly differing areas of state," and "fewer reports."

Problems

NOLA members see a number of problems in the MCC; funding is number one. There is also concern for librarians' inability to educate trustees to the necessity for cooperative efforts on a regional basis and long-range planning, and the fear of domination by larger libraries. Some members reported that the area is too large and does not conform to the natural service area, meetings require too much travel time, lack of equitable distribution of services and funds, and difficulty in communication.

Change

NOLA members stressed that the major change has been in terms of patron impact, improved reference and interlibrary loan service. One member said, "The first year Warren was a member of NOLA saw a 2000 increase in interlibrary loans over 1974. Reference questions increased steadily every month (as had interlibrary loans, and circulation has not decreased over the summer months. Staff attitudes toward serving the public have vastly improved, and pride and self-confidence on the part of the staff has improved immeasurably. Library users who have expressed favorable satisfaction with the extension of our resources represent the broad spectrum of the community (bookmobile users also) from professional people to home-makers, community leaders and students. Patrons have higher expectations of what they know they can get from the library." One member expressed changes more cryptically, "Circulation increased, hours open increased, reference questions increased, crowded conditions increased."

Legislative Support

NOLA members blame lack of support for ALSO development by legislature on the "lack of political aggressiveness by librarians," lack of trustee education and involvement, and other causes (such as welfare) have been better able to seek their needs. One respondent stated: "No example of utility of ALSO has been demonstrated to legislators."

In final comments NOLA members not only expressed their enthusiasm for the MCC, but also returned to the topic of legislative support. One stressed that "complete agreement on strategy and implementation between the State Library and the associations is necessary." Another commented that "perhaps the idea of full funding for ALSOs is mind-boggling to legislators, and maybe we should try selling a series of small steps towards an ultimate goal."

NORWELD

NORTHWESTERN LIBRARY DISTRICT

Northwest Library District is a large one encompassing twelve counties with 34 public library members. The cooperative serves a population of over one million. A great deal of current activity centers around the development and promotion of a 16mm film circuit.

An impressive response to the questionnaire came from NORWELD; 30 replies were received including 23 from librarians and 7 from trustees.

User and Non-User Surveys

Each December during program evaluation, NORWELD sends out a brief questionnaire to a random selection of patrons eliciting their opinion on NORWELD's services (438 responded in 1975). There has been little exploration of non-user needs except by the Evergreen school district.

Priorities for Service

Interlibrary loan and reference services were cited as the most significant services provided by NORWELD. Seven unidentified programs received two first choice votes.

Twenty-five members would remain MCC members if there were no materials grants. If funding were cut, NORWELD would drop films, public relations, workshops, interlibrary loan, reference, collection development grants, telephone reimbursements, photocopies, and the administrative office. If funding were increased, members would strengthen reference, collection development grants, delivery services, in-service training, records, public [illegible]ions for small libraries, films, hours open.

Members would add large print books, delivery system, audio-visual equipment, specialist in program development, media consultant, films, OCLC memberships, book grants, cooperative purchasing, periodicals on microfilm, better communications (mechanical), programs for aged, handicapped, gifted, retarded.

NORWELD -- 30 total responses - 7 trustee

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	12	(15)	1	1	1			
INTERLIB LOAN	(17)	9	3					
COLL. DEV. GRANTS	1	1	(13)	8	3	1	1	
PR MATERIALS	0	1	1	4	(9)	(11)	1	
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	0	1	8	(10)	5	4		
PROGRAMS	2	1	3	3	7	6	2	3
OTHER	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	

State Library Services

Members want more consultants with "experience in public library service." Another said "MCC consultants need to have more time to visit and advise -- their other duties seem to restrict their time." Other comments. "Bockmobile-- either improve or stop," "Speedier interlibrary loan," "Toll-free line," "Stream-line projects, red-tape," "Could do a better job selling services. Staff (some) could be more polite and interested," "Relationship with State Library has been good--still bureaucratic red tape and some time wasting reversals of decisions." Another said, "State Library has little impact-- NORWELD has been more help. Maybe State should be more regionalized." "Governor should appoint State Library Board." Another suggested "Greater availability of consultants to individual libraries, perhaps by making MCC staff the consultants." Finally, a plea for "information and feedback when a request is made. This librarian said, rather plaintively, "I have been asking the same question since early 1975, and still haven't received an answer." But the same librarian goes on to say, "Our relationships with the State Library have been very good . . . red tape is bureaucratic and not limited to OSL . . . I have the feeling we're all feeling our way."

Organizational Structure, Rules and Regulations

Eighteen members of NORWELD are satisfied with the organizational structure. The five that feel it should be changed asked for "more legal definition between project and administering library," "if funding for ALSO unavailable, set up ALSO as independent agency to apply for grant," "MCCs should have own legal board--favor incorporation over ALSO set-up."

All but one of the respondents saw the cash sharing system as equitable. This member commented "costs in NORWELD by budget rather than use. All projects tend to attach selves to strong, well-supported libraries like barnacles, thereby allowing the weak outfit to continue."

As to recommended changes in rules and regulations, members were concerned with local autonomy, simplified paper work, "forced buying. . . to be eligible for membership," longer time for program planning, pay libraries directly "on per capita basis," and finally one called for "positive support for merging of small libraries."

Problems

NORWELD members are concerned about funding uncertainties, lack of commitment on the part of local libraries, cumbersome report forms, distances to meetings, workshops, trustee indifference, lack of long-range planning, legal set-up (no legal board of trustees), public awareness, "weak-kneed State Library/ OLA/OLTA," implementing programs useful to both small and large libraries, "weak small libraries (that) should be linked with stronger larger libraries."

Change

Evidences of change in NORWELD relate to the increased supply and use of audio-visual materials, faster interlibrary loan and reference services, more families using services, increased business, and professional use. Several agreed that the services and materials of larger libraries has had favorable impact on smaller libraries, as had the training sessions.

Legislative Support

Members blamed lack of support on librarian/trustee lack of involvement, "small voice" of patrons; librarians "are not too aggressive about shaking the money tree". One said, "ALSO concept dated when promulgated." Several acknowledged that libraries are not on their (the legislators') list of priorities, and that money is tight.

Comments

One member noted that "cooperation among members of one type of library must be secure before pushing into other institutions. . ." Another said, "when (local?) funding is low, NORWELD provides service that could never be offered." A third summed it up, "Thanks for NORWELD, it's great!"

OVAL

OHIO VALLEY AREA LIBRARIES

Ohio Valley Area Libraries became Ohio's first Area Library Service Organization in May 1973. The funding authorized by State legislation has not as yet been fully appropriated; the current state grant is about half of what the state formula would provide under full funding; an LSCA grant of $265,000 per year supplements this. Still the impact of OVAL with 3 professional specialists (children, adult, extension) is apparent. Among the services offered are: book collection development; centralized book purchasing; a large variety of workshops, and individual consultant visits to member libraries; Books-by-mail service; bookmobile service; reference services "hotline" to Ohio University, and "AV Hotline" to the Southeastern Ohio Regional Center in Caldwell; daily delivery service; and an extensive public relations program.

OVAL has twelve public library members, and two associate members. Five librarians and two trustees responded to the questionnaire.

User and Non-User Needs

A comprehensive survey of user and non-user reading interests was conducted for OVAL in the spring of 1976 by Miami University. Extensive data were generated from this survey, some relating to life styles of users and non-users, their preferences as to subject content, and the type and format of materials. These data are yet available only in reams of computer printouts. When appropriate and succinct summaries are available, some of this information may well be found to be applicable to other regions of the state.

Priorities for Service

Members of OVAL voted resoundingly for collection development grants as the most significant service provided by the ALSO. Interlibrary loan was second choice of four respondents; reference services was the choice of two. One person vote was cast for mail-a-book as second priority.

Four OVAL respondents said they did not think their library would remain a part of the ALSO if there were no materials grant programs.

If funding were cut, OVAL members suggest dropping the bookmobile, public relations, "office and headquarters overhead," books-by-mail, and adult services. One trustee said "money should be divided among libraries on ratio of income/population." If funding were added, members would strengthen book collections, mail-a-book service, existing programs, staff up-grading, in-service, personnel, reference and the interlibrary loan contract with Ohio University. They would add programs dealing with adult basic education, staff in local libraries, in-service training, film purchasing, handicapped services, "State Library catalog on microfilm in each library," film and childrens programs, union catalog for ALSO, area need studies.

OVAL -- 7 total responses* (2 trustees)

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	2	2	1	1	1			
INTERLIB LOAN	0	(4)	(3)					
COLL. DEV. GRANTS	(6)	0	0	0	1			
PR MATERIALS	0	0	0	2	(2)	2		
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	0	0	1	(3)	(2)			
PROGRAMS	0	0	1	1	(2)	(3)		
OTHER	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	

State Library Services to OVAL

OVAL members want workshops continued, processing costs lower, microfilm of State Library catalog in local libraries. One trustee said "My knowledge is very limited. Perhaps this indicates lack of services or my lack of recognition. . . My only contact is through the State Library representative at OVAL meetings."

Organizational Structure, Rules and Regulations

Five OVAL members indicated no need for change in organizational structure. The two who said change is indicated asked for provision for alternates to represent member libraries at board meetings. As one trustee expressed it, "I feel alternates should be appointed from each board with voting privileges. As it stands, a board member must resign and another member is appointed. Then that person resigns and the regular member is reappointed. This is not always possible on short notice." The project director noted that continuing evaluation or organizational structure is in order but "Most librarians and trustees do not seem to favor changes at this time." Five OVAL respondents see need for change in the cash sharing system.** Comments include, "Concrete guidelines need to be established that will be beneficial to large and small libraries in the ALSO. . .", "(cash sharing) has not been based on objective needs of libraries involved, but rather shared into equal parts," "need full funding."

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*Individual totals do not agree (with total number of response) because respondents assigned number 1 priority to more than one service.

**Cash sharing relates to MCCs rather than to the ALSO; the significance of this response is not clear.

As for rules and regulations, several OVAL members say the "ten percent rule" on funds available for alleviating special problems should be changed. Others cited the need for local autonomy and less paperwork, "clearer definition of special problems in rules and regulations," and "a more adequate rule for procuring direct grants where needed, not tied to full funding."

Problems

Lack of full funding is seen as the major problem in OVAL. Other problems mentioned include: "large and small libraries have different aims, hard to form single, well-needed program," "too many meetings, increased administrative costs each year--may become top-heavy," "lack of staff in local libraries to carry out extended programs promoted by OVAL," "joint programs accepted but not always badly needed because no other way to use money allowable by rules."

Change

Members cited the major signs of change in the region as the availability of more materials, increased interlibrary loans, specialists' assistance, childrens, mail-a-book, and bookmobile programs.

Legislative Support

OVAL members agreed with other members of cooperatives that legislative support of libraries receive a low priority. One noted that there may be "a misconception of the distribution of intangible tax in Appalachian Counties as compared to more prosperous counties."

Comments

One librarians says, "The multicounty cooperatives have proved to be of great benefit to all member libraries. In our community the public is very much impressed with this joint effort to improve collectins of books and materials, thus affording much better service."

SOLO

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

The Southeastern Ohio Library Organization is the newest of the MCCs (having achieved this status in 1975) but it was actually organized in 1970 as a vehicle for interlibrary cooperation in the nine-county area served by the Southeastern Ohio Regional Library Service Center (SEO) at Caldwell. SOLO is unique among MCCs in that it combines its LSCA/MCC program with a substantially funded State-operated service center. The Center is well established: Since 1961 SEO has provided a variety of services and has provided a focal point for interlibrary cooperation and planning. The members of SOLO have not applied for large LSCA grants in view of the State support for the regional program, but the intention is to replace the regional center with an ALSO when State funding permits. SOLO has a potential target population of 336,557 persons.

The regional center maintains a large resource collection and operates a nationally recognized bookmobile service featuring radio access to center resources. The regional center also supplies reference service via TWXIL; a reference specialist is available at the Center. Other services include workshops, public relations, and film collections (including film service to OVAL by contract).

Ten librarians and two trustees responded to the questionnaire.

User and Non-User Needs

Apart from a study of patron needs conducted by two senior students majoring in marketing at Marietta College, there has been little in the way of user/non-user need exploration during the past two years. The Goldwyn survey noted that the librarians of SOLO had produced a weighty planning portfolio focusing on population, income, unemployment and based on a number of state studies, and suggested that this "rich base" could be easily updated.

Priorities for Service

SOLO members saw interlibrary loan the as most significant service, closely followed by reference (*see* table). SOLO is the only MCC which does not have collection development grants although it reallocated to member libraries the funds received in the area wide book sharing program in late 1976. Still five libraries ranked collection development grants third in priority and one member saw lack of collection development grants as a reason to withdraw from the cooperative!

If funding were cut SOLO members would eliminate hotline, mimeograph service, some reference, contracts to schools in the area, bookmobile, audio-visual service. If funding were increased, members would strengthen reference (seven votes), interelibrary loan, films, bookmobile, audio-visuals communication systems, resource materials. They would add childrens services (four), media production facilities, audio-visual equipment, books, in-service training, mail-a-book, interface with existing networks, and shared access to computerized circulation.

SOLO -- 12 total responses (2 trustee)

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	1	(7)	3					
INTERLIB LOAN	(9)	2	1					
COLL. DEV. GRANTS*	0	0	(5)	0	1	0	1	2
PR MATERIALS	0	0	0	0	2	(5)	0	1
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	0	0	0	(4)	2	1		
PROGRAMS	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2
OTHER								

State Library Services to SOLO

One member noted "advisory or consultant services seem to be remote from local situations." This member wanted "concrete advice from the State Library, maintenance of "toll-free number," "more concise communications," and "continue (action) and increase (of) all types of workshops." Three others expressed satisfaction with current services.

Organizational Structure, Rules and Regulations

Three members of SOLO suggested change in organizational structure. Comments ranged from "We feel a restructuring will occur when the area libraries become more autonomous in controlling the service core. There are still many natural and expected constraints placed upon the total service elements of the region by the State Library," to "add college and technical schools to the group giving them and public libraries ability to borrow from each other." Another echoed the first comment, "SOLO with the SEO operation ought to be separately funded, giving it autonomy outside the internal daily problems of the State Library."

Problems

SOLO members see major problems as funding, communication, delivery systems, need for local autonomy, lack of leadership at both state, regional, and local levels, "projects that aren't used as a future on which to build," red tape in project grants, time for planning meetings.

Change

SOLO members are enthusiastic in their descriptions of change as a result of the cooperative. One member said, "Extremely improved interlibrary loan capabilities, audiovisual materials bank, bookmobile service which is second to none!" Others commented on films, resources, and a broader base of services with emphasis on reference and interlibrary loan. But the most vivid statement was

> "This morning in one ten-minute period we had patrons check out super-8mm films and projector, cassettes and player, and requesting research materials for an advanced course in the psychology of reading readiness, in addition to their finding books, newspapers, magazines. An art print arrived for display at the Senior Citizen Center, a 16mm film was reserved for them, and new novels arrived from SEO for a short loan. All these services were non-existent before cooperation began. The major change in service is that we are now a can-do library--we don't have to say 'sorry' anymore."

Legislative Support

One SOLO member said "Unless aggressive, impressive leadership and public image is shown on the local level, state level efforts will be overshadowed by traditional attitudes and impressions of legislators of their home libraries." Other members comments: "(Libraries have) low visibility," "Many legislators still feel that libraries are essentially a local concern," and "Other wheels have been squeaking louder.

Comments

One of the major problems of coordinating efforts in a region was articulated by a SOLO member who said "When an MCC area has a range of libraries from medium sized full-service libraries to small store front types the problem of developing regional services that will appeal or even be useful is compounded. The larger library seeks more sophisticated services while the small libraries are still seeking basics. The result is often services which are too limited for larger library use and too advanced to be of much value to the smaller library."

Still members of SOLO seem happy with what's happening. One noted, "Hope surveys help for more funding."

SWORL

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO RURAL LIBRARIES

The Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries Cooperative, which has received LSCA funds as an MCC has since 1970, was organized in 1962. SWORL now includes 12 public library members and 7 associate members (3 college libraries, 1 state bookmobile center, and 2 high schools, and an institution). It serves a population of about 335,000.

SWORL has had an active program of consultant services, workshops, a reference hotline with two-day turnaround service, collection development, and public relations. Notable among SWORL activities is the coordination of a summer program of "learning experiences" for children.

There were nine responses to the questionnaire, seven librarians and two trustees.

User and Non-User Needs

A user/non-user study was done by the Appalachian Adult Education Center at Morehead University. Questionnaire responses did not indicate how these findings have been used in library planning.

Priorities for Service

As shown in the table which follows, SWORL members rank reference service as the most significant service of the MCC, closely followed by inter-library loan. Collection development grants were ranked as less important.

If there were no collection development grants, SWORL members unamiously say they think their library would remain in the cooperative.

If funding were cut, SWORL members would drop the following: traveling collections, programs (i.e., storytelling), in-service workshops, "all but reference and loans," films, union catalog programs, public relations, processing. If funding is increased, members would strengthen film and multimedia, reference, book grants, cooperative programs, centralized cataloging, and inter-library loan. They would add OCLC terminal access, childrens services specialist, audio-visual equipment and materials, cable TV capability, additional staff.

SWORL -- 9 total responses (2 trustee)

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	(4)	(5)						
INTERLIB LOAN	(4)	3	1	1				
COLL. DEV. GRANTS	1	1	(4)	2	1			
PR MATERIALS	0	0	0	0	(3)	(5)	1	
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	0	0	3	(3)	2	1		
PROGRAMS	0	0	0	2	2	2		
OTHER	1	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	

State Library Services to SWORL

Members want "help with building renovation, and/or improved utilization," more bookmobile service to counties, OCLC access, consulting, help with staff organization, time studies. One member asked that the State Library "represent individual libraries as a group to all other forms of government, and "update on new information about library services."

Organizational Structure, Rules and Regulations

Three SWORL members recommended changes in organizational structure. Said one, "Possibly, trustee participation is hard to obtain." One commented that the size of the administrative office keeps increasing with a resulting increase in cost of operation from a director, part-time secretary, and part-time bookkeeper in 1970 to four full-time professionals and two part-time staff in 1976. This member called for contracts with specialists to come and work with the smaller libraries on specific problems rather than workshops.

Another called for "clearer organizational structure defining fiscal responsibility." All SWORL respondents found the cash sharing system equitable, except one who said, "Not sure. The libraries are assessed according to ability to pay, but not all libraries receive the same in benefits. Should a library with a circulation of 8,000 receive the the same books grant as a library with a circulation of 100,000? Pay according to needs."

As for rules and regulations, members said "simplify and give ALSOs more leeway," "more local autonomy," "more direct financial aid to local libraries (consultant services no substitute for materials)," and "allow for cooperative area development especially between public libraries and schools."

Problems

SWORL members focused on management problems such as "uncertain financing," "weak leadership," "personality clashes among personnel," "delays in interlibrary loan," "poor internal organization," "learning to be cooperative," "remoteness of organization from public," "differing needs but uniform programming," and "communication."

Change

Members cited more reference services, better interlibrary loans, first-rate cataloging, increased circulation, success in filling requests, patron appreciation, and a feeling of cooperation among libraries as visible signs of change.

Legislative Support

SWORL respondents blame the lack of legislative support on "not enough potential voting power," "low priority," "finite resources," "lack of understanding of objectives," and "other pressures."

Comments

One member said, ". . . SWORL has greatly increased the type and extent of services we can provide. . . hot line, book grants have made the big difference."

WORLDS

WESTERN OHIO REGIONAL LIBRARY

The Western Ohio Regional Library Development area was established in 1972 following a self survey of local resources done by librarians of the area. (This survey was published 1973.) Lima is the trading center of the area. Fifteen public libraries belong to WORLDS as do five associate members.

A major focus of activity in WORLDS is in service training. These workshops are seen as very important by the members. Other major activities relate to strengthening collections, improving interlibrary loan through phone and mail, providing public relations materials, 8mm film circuit, and access to equipment for individual libraries to create their own materials.

Ten persons responded to the questionnaire.

User and Non-User Needs

Since the 1973 survey of libraries in the area no major survey has been carried out. The project director surveyed super-8mm film users on their interest in sound films, and one individual librarian has undertaken informal user surveys.

Priorities for Service

According to the members, the most significant service provided by WORLDS is in-service training: eight of the respondents ranked this as either the first or second priority. The second most important service is seen as collection development grants, closely followed by programs. WORLDS is thus different from most of the other MCCs, which place greatest emphasis on the improvement of reference and interloan services. However, five of the 10 WORLDS respondents indicated they did not think their library would remain a member if materials grants were not part of the project.

If funding were cut, WORLDS members would drop audio-visual (film circuit), programs, interlibrary loan, cassette project, public relations, reference, equipment purchases for MCC offices, and expansion of homebound services. If funding were increased, WORLDS would strengthen collection development grants, staff training, films, homebound service, and a union catalog of libraries. Members would add "more space," audio-visual, common library card for all MCC members, childrens consultant, improve reference and interlibrary loan, and special programs.

WORLDS -- 10 total responses (4 trustees)

RANK ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NA
REFERENCE SVC.	1	0	(3)	0	2	(2)	0	1
INTERLIB LOAN	0	3	1	(4)	2			
COLL. DEV. GRANTS	3	1	(3)	1	1			
PR MATERIALS	0	2	0	1	(3)	(2)	0	1
IN-SERVICE TRAINING	(4)	(4)	1	0	0	0	0	1
PROGRAMS	2	1	2	3	0	(2)	0	1
OTHER	0	0	0	0	1			

State Library Services to WORLDS

Members asked for "more cooperation with smaller libraries", "provision of public relations", "could take more initiative in continuing educational type programs", and one trustee commented "statewide loan helpful, could be faster",

Organizational Structure, Rules and Regulations

One member of WORLDS thinks the organizational structure should be changed, saying: "The role of the State Library should be limited solely to furnishing money and such information or assistance as requested by the ALSO."

Eight WORLDS members see the cash sharing system as equitable. One said, "no," and commented, "although to my knowledge no libraries are discontented, it is a flat cash grant for collection development. No provisions are made for individual circumstances such as need, etc. . ."

Regarding changes in rules and regulations WORLD members asked for "less dictating on how to spend money," "more direct grants to libraries," "more control at local level." One person added, "I'm sure the state is not to blame. This must be a federal ruling." Another noted, "As rules presently stand ALSO* Board of Trustees have . . . no power to alter matters. Therefore it's suggested that these board either be abolished and the ALSOs become creatures in the State Library, in fact, or the policy-making powers be truly given to the boards and the State Library be eliminated entirely."

Problems

The members see as major problems "overemphasis on new programs, not enough on on-going," "too much state control through project directors," need for

*respondent probably meand MCC

"continued assured funding," agreement among members as to priorities, "resource library not very large," as well as "too much emphasis on A-V and mechanical devices."

Change

One member expressed it very well: "Frankly, I don't see any quick changes. Rather I see an evolutional improvement in the quality of services as to personnel abilities, qua ty and variety of services available, and an overall 'fleshing out' of all library functions." Others cited improved in-service, upgrading reference, upgrading non-fiction, more patrons, and reader awareness in rural areas. One member said only, "doubt if users know what WORLD is."

Legislative Support

WORLD members agree with other MCC members that libraries haven't had enough legislative impact. As one put it, "Legislators simply have a different scale of social priorities; and, noting that library service and facilities over the state are reasonably good, they've elected to use the limited money available to it for other purposes. . ." Another said "When legislators have to choose between library support and things such as funding for medical programs, fighting crime, etc., less critical issues take a back seat. The loud problematic situations that make people afraid and/or uncomfortable are the ones that get attended to."

One comment that indicates that, although the librarian/trustees of WORLDS want local control, "They still look to the State for legislative leadership . . . Solons not fully aware of our need, however we feel Shubert and Parsons have been doing excellent work."

Comments

The concern for local autonomy comes through again in this comment, "Idea of library cooperation is excellent, but public libraries need more money to stay in business more than they need new programs to spread money thinner."

RESPONSES FROM ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

A questionnaire was sent to associate members of the multicounty cooperatives. Five replies were received from NOLA, two from SWORL, one from INFO, two from WORLDS, and two from OVAL. Questionnaires were simple one-page forms (*see* Appendix A) which asked:

What new or improved services do you provide to your patrons as a result of joining the multicounty cooperative? and what additional services might the cooperative offer that would be most helpful to your cleintele?

Associate members of NOLA mentioned the unified purchasing discount as a way to stretch dollars. They also cited continuing education programs, interlibrary loan for students, help in ordering (selecting) materials and opportunities to attend new books displays as principal benefits. One school librarian said "communication and cooperation with our public library is *TERRIFIC.*"

The INFO associate member noted improved interlibrary loan via telefacsimile and United Parcel Service for delivery as well as better reference service, access to computer data banks (i.e. Lockheed, etc.), and staff development opportunities.

The SWORL members mentioned the Cincinnati Hotline and improved services to students. In WORLDS, associate members cited increased and updated reference collection (a state hospital), broadened perspectives, cassette listening, film programs, and interlibrary loan. Another associate member said "There is nothing specific that can be said for our participation. However, shared experiences often bring out new ideas or information. . ." An OVAL associate member said "We have attended some workshops but have taken advantage of no other services."

As for additional services, an OVAL associate said, "Affiliate members, such as academic libraries. . . ought to be able to participate more fully in services provided through the State Library."

In WORLDS, associate members hope for access to terminals "when OCLC has accomplished subject search," and access to "programmed union catalog."

A SWORL associate would like increased A-V services--cassettes, films, recordings, projectors. The INFO associate is interested in "real cooperative collection acquisition," a cooperative approach to solving problems present in most libraries: performance assessment; cost benefit analysis; adoption of new technologies, and resource sharing; shared staff expertise for special purposes, lectures, consultations, bulk cooperative buying of supplies, equipment, and maintenance service.

A NOLA associate says, "NOLA is geared toward public libraries. If possible, more attention should be paid to academic libraries and the unique needs of their patrons. Specific services desired are recordings, tapes and filmstrips, and workshops for school library aids."

An associate member in WORLDS affirms: "We are strong believers in interlibrary cooperation. The State Library consultants, the multicounty cooperatives and the ALSO have broadened and rejuvenated the scope of library services and widened the horizons of modern library service. We are enthusiastic about the new approach to librarianship." And the INFO respondent comments, "At the State level we need a thorough analysis of constraints on multitype library cooperative organizations and action to reduce and/or remove constraints."

RESPONSE FROM NONMEMBERS

Twenty-three libraries returned the questionnaire for nonmembers. Almost half the respondents were trustees. The questionnaires asked for the reasons why the libraries had decided not to participate in an MCC.

Several libraries indicated that they were considering joining an MCC, but a final decision had not been made.

There were no vigorous "anti-cooperative" reactions. To the range of possibilities presented as rationale for not joining, several indicated more than one choice. Half felt that membership costs may exceed membership benefits; the other half did not see the services provided as necessary to their library program. Four replied that membership might involve too much staff time. Another four feared loss of local autonomy, and two libraries said that they needed more information.

Of the major services provided by the MCCs (reference, interlibrary loan, strengthened collection, in-service training, public relations, programming, cooperative purchasing) the nonmembers were, not suprisingly, quite satisfied (even complacent) with their local library efforts. Only one of the services (strengthened collections) was rated as extremely important by three libraries. In fact, no clear indication of need emerged which might be utilized in attracting new public library members. Specifically, four librarians indicated that they do not need in-service training, five adequately provide interlibrary loan, three adequately provide reference services. Two do not need public relations materials, three saw cooperative purchasing as important, but another three said, "do not need," and another said, "not in favor."

Lacking in the responses was any clear expression of need, or positive attitude either for or against cooperation. A typical response was: "We are in need of more room at present and have been considering some changes. We feel at present all do not have the space or funds to participate in a multicounty cooperative. We would also like to consider the benefits more fully."

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the Goldwyn report of 1974 much progress has been made in the multi-county cooperative systems of Ohio. The tables beginning on page 51 of the appendix report the growth of resources, programs, services, and expenditures. The evaluator found that members are generally pleased with the service provided by the systems, and many internal problems have been resolved. There is evidence of strengthened resources. Specifically, improved interlibrary loan and reference are reported by members and project directors as by far the most important changes.

Improvements have been made in the following areas:*

1. *Communication.* Project directors now share program documents with each other, and work closely with a State Library liaison consultant and/or the Planning Development Supervisor in specific problem solving, and in developing project proposals. The State Library reports on MCC/ALSO accomplishment and needs are informative and more frequent; the availability and quality of MCC/ALSO publications have improved; and the 1975 OSU Interlibrary Cooperation Planning Institute and related State Library Association activities have focused their attention on MCC development. There is a continuing need for dissemination of information by the State Library and the MCCs, and for informed discussion.

2. *The role and status of the project directors.* This surveyor found little evidence that this position is "lonely and insecure", as it seemed to be in 1974. While the year-to-year funding is not ideal, the state of the economy and the current job market combine to make the position quite attractive. This is reflected in the attitude of the project directors. Salaries are higher now, and the turnover rate is lower. There is evidence that the project directors have improved their "role definition, acceptance, and visibility within their own MCC's," as suggested by Goldwyn.

3. *Better definition of the roles of the administering and resource library and the project director.* In 1974 there was considerable confusion about, and dissatisfaction with, the roles of the administering library, the project director, and the resource library. Today there is little dissatisfaction expressed.

The number of libraries participating in the MCCs has grown steadily, and they now include 35 nonpublic libraries. Growing pains are still evident but the impact on the participating libraries has been significant. While it is impossible to measure quantitatively, one cannot discount comments such as the following from a member in COIN: "If MCC's were eliminated, I think most of us would continue some form of cooperative effort -- on a much reduced basis, of course, but the experience of sharing and of working together cannot be

*This report does not intend to comment on the follow-through on each of the recommendations made by Goldwyn. The Goldwyn report is worth re-examination and discussion by project directors, member libraries, and State Library Development Division staff.

bypassed to go back to the old isolation. The additional burden, especially in reporting and planning, sometimes makes us wish we could chuck it all; but we have come too far, and have seen too many of the benefits to back up now." In the months and years ahead members may well have to adjust to even greater acceleration of change. Their ability to adapt looks promising.

When the State Library commissioned this survey, the members of the development staff envisioned statistical reports based on what has been happening in each MCC, the growth patterns, and the types of programs. The fact is that, except for core reference statistics developed with the leadership of the State Library, the cooperative systems are not keeping statistics in this way; they have not been required to. Hence it is impossible at the present time to tabulate or even compare one system to another. The opinion of this evaluator is that more should be done in this area, but the decision as to what statistics should be kept should result from a different approach to the entire planning process. One of the great strengths of the cooperative movement in Ohio is the emphasis on local decision making, and any new procedures that are instituted must be at least compatible with local objectives.

There is a thread running through these five recommendations that relates to a primary principle of organizational planning: on-going problem identification is a prerequisite to problem solution. Unless this is accomplished, it is impossible to evaluate whether certain activities are more effective than others -- in short it is impossible to evaluate. Goldwyn articulated this well when he said, "MCC plans and programs are too often aimed at support for libraries and librarians as they are, not as they should be. The predicted need for a wider base of voter support must be recognized, if no other pressure of social responsibility is effective. Again and again, the respondents' examples of program effectiveness cited only increased or more enthusiastic use by 'regulars'."

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that project directors and library personnel in the multicounty cooperatives be given intensive training in latest methods of planning, including needs assessment, problem identification, objective setting, and evaluation. (Needs assessment is not necessarily accomplished through outside consultants, although this is sometimes a useful method). Such training should take into account the national trend toward more citizen involvement in decision making.

In a recent paper on resource sharing, Leon Montgomery wrote, "The creation of new institutions or organizations within our society often presents many obstacles. These obstacles can be overcome only when the new institution or organization offers a solution to a set of problems not solvable through existing institutions or organizations."*

This brief survey shows that there is no continuous process of needs assessment going on among the multicounty cooperatives, or among the individual members. Indeed, there seems to be little understanding of the generally accepted principle that for an institution to make itself indispensable to the

*Montgomery, Leon "Library Resource Sharing Networks: Problems Needing Attention," unpublished paper. Pittsburgh Conference on Resource Sharing in Libraries, 1976. p. 22.

public (i.e., to be seen as something to fight for in appropriation of public monies) it must be seen as an agency that does in fact solve problems. There is a great difference between solving problems of individuals and rounding out the cultural life of the community.

It is, therefore, recommended that project directors and directors of libraries in the multicounty cooperatives be given intensive training in the latest methods of problem identification and needs assessment. The training should include methods for translating needs into specific objectives which represent steps toward solving problems. The project applications reflect a knowledge of writing measurable objectives. However, the objectives, if fulfilled, do not always represent solutions. There is, in fact, an alarming trend (not only in Ohio!) to write activities as objectives, i.e., "To provide each local library with $3,000 in cash to improve local collections."

2. It is recommended that interlibrary loan and reference services strength be augmented through maximum utilization of local resources. In all but three of the multicounty cooperatives these are seen as most important services provided through the system. There appears to be some resistance to actively expanding the MCC to include nonpublic libraries in two or three of the cooperatives. This is true of members as well as project directors. Those who take this approach seem to feel that including other types of libraries is premature -- and that such activity is being "pushed" by the State Library. This is one way of looking at it. A more constructive approach on the local level might be the recognition that an efficient network for resource sharing should have one major criterion: is the mix of libraries in the network such that optimal sharing of resources can be obtained? In other words, the system should be planned to include all libraries in the local area that might be able to supply citizen needs. (There is now very little involvement of special libraries in the multicounty cooperative systems.)

A resistance to the inclusion of all types of libraries in the cooperative points up a certain unawareness on the part of some project directors and member libraries of the potential of a resource-sharing system, even though it is obvious that ILL and reference have improved through cooperative activity. As the work of the Ohio Multitype Interlibrary Cooperation Committee moves forward, the committee should be aware that a certain resistance does exist on the local level, and that educational activities will be necessary if a statewide interlibrary cooperation plan is to gain wide acceptance.

3. It is recommended that the State Library re-examine its role in regard to MCC development, and re-focus its energies to meet some specific needs articulated by respondents to the survey. The three areas of concern here relate to: the traditional role of the state as direct consultant to local libraries; the state as an alternate interlibrary loan channel for those who do not want to utilize the local network, and finally the need for the development staff, the project directors, and members to distinguish between planning and paper work.

The comment of the associate member from INFO is well taken: "At state level we need a thorough analysis of constraints on multitype cooperative organizations and action to reduce and/or remove constraints."

a) The State Library is attempting to maintain its traditional role of consultant to local libraries, and also work with project directors.

At times State Library consultants visit local libraries without pre-visit contact with the project director, and only occasionally and as a matter of courtesy is there a post-visit contact. Apart from the fact that the project director could often supply valuable background information, and thus save much time to the State Library consultant, it seems only fair to the project director to be informed of what is going on in his or her region.

All of the project directors expressed a wish to be informed of State Library consultant visits in their area. Local libraries responding to the questionnaire expect leadership from the State Library in training, in information on legislation, new trends, and as the "library of last resort." In view of all these demands, how realistic is it to expect the small development staff to maintain all effective contacts with individual public libraries? It seems apparent that consultants, whether specialized or general, will have to work more and more through project directors in order to have the most impact, and to further the concept of local autonomy which is the backbone of the Ohio system. In short, in order to accomplish everything, some (not all) contacts with local libraries can be delegated, and the local autonomy of the multicounty systems will be strengthened as a result. In turn development staff will have more time to meet the need for statistical research and "dissemination of information on new trends."

b) Whether or not the State Library should be "competing" with "authorized channels for interlibrary loan" is an issue raised by Goldwyn which has not been resolved. The idea of the State Library providing a certain competition for other ILL channels is not a bad one; however, the cost of maintaining this separate system should be weighed against the potential benefit of strengthening local systems. Actually, if the State Library is developing its collection for the needs of a specific clientele (state government), then it is a unique collection and backup resource for local library systems, as any other special library would be.

c) Members from most areas complained of bureaucratic paper work and red tape. The impression was given that they feel that a good part of the project director's time is spent preparing project proposals. While the project applications could be simplified, and probably should be, there is no apparent reason why the forms should loom as such time-consuming projects. Project directors and development staff will have to work together to improve the planning process, and when this is accomplished, filling in the application should become almost routine. It is very important that the advisory boards be involved in needs assessment and priority setting, but they should not have to be concerned with the actual application forms.

4. It is recommended that attention be given to processes for MCC/ALSO planning and decision making *as a means of developing improved service programs*. Very little of this review describes or evaluates actual program activities except to indicate priorities of member libraries. There is a deliberate lack of emphasis on program description in this survey report because it is the opinion of this surveyor that one of the major problems of cooperatives is that they are activity oriented. One of the recommendations the surveyor would make is that the State Library, in evaluating programs, place more emphasis on the process that has been used to arrive at program decisions, rather than actively

judging the program out of context. What is suggested here is that unless program decisions are based on orderly systematic needs assessment, activities are likely to be inappropriate.

In all of this, however, the advisory group and project director should be aware that the system is not intended to take over responsibility for services that are best performed by individual libraries. That overall criterion will help in avoiding dissipation of system funds for programs that do not represent a cooperative effort. Thus, if a cooperative does decide to issue grants to local libraries for special projects, it should have carefully written guidelines and criteria so that local libraries do not simply fill in resources and service gaps under the guise that such resources are then available to the entire system. If such collections are highly specialized and localized in nature, there is a possibility that the local government or even a private agency will be able to finance them. Their value to other members of the cooperative may be marginal.

The project director plays a critical role in program development. A question that occurred many times to the evaluator as project offices were visited was the obvious isolation in which the project directors work. There is certainly some advantage in not being housed with any one library in terms of maintaining a certain neutrality, independence, and freedom from "undue influence," but these advantages should be balanced against the cost of setting up and renting separate offices, the lack of access to resource materials, copying machines, etc. In some cases there could be great potential for economics of scale if the housing for the project were included as part of an addition to an existing library. But apart from the obvious cost factor, the professional isolation in which the project director must operate on a day to day basis is not necessarily most productive.

It is interesting that the project directors see public relations as a very important part of their program, whereas the members, for the most part, do not regard this as all that important (See Table VIII on page 7). Project directors view public relations as a tangible product of the value of belonging to the system, as well as a key factor in overall promotion of library service. In any case the question of project visibility is an important one, and project offices that are out of the mainstream do not help the problem. On the other hand, it could be argued that a separate office is a good way to maintain visibility, and the only recommendation to be made is that when decision to move or expand offices are made all of the above factors be carefully analyzed by the local advisory committee.

5. It is recommended that the legislative committee of OLA/OLTA and/or a similar appropriate representative body be appointed to plan and implement an on-going campaign to push for state funding of the multicounty cooperatives and full funding of the ALSO. Current activity (presentations at budget hearings) obviously isn't enough; there is little point in waiting for a more favorable economic climate. There seems to be a general feeling that libraries are low priority, but there has been a lack of concerted action to test this assumption.

This is not to suggest that an effective legislative effort should not emanate from "grass roots" support. In the final analysis, of course, legislators vote on the basis of what the service will provide for their own constituents. However, periodic exhortation from OLA and other associations will not provide

the concerned effort from the local librarians, trustees, project directors and user populations that will be required to "sell" state support of networks services. What is suggested is *initiative at the local level, but that coordination must come from the state level*. As in any planning, a leadership task force representative of all key groups will need to carefully plan this effort. Isolation of the problem in terms of human needs, specific objectives are needed, and the campaign may well be adapted to fit the realities of the current situation. That is, the task force might well take the advice of the member from NOLA who suggested that perhaps the idea of full funding for ALSOs is mind-boggling to legislators, and "maybe we should try selling a series of small steps towards an ultimate goal."

Finally these legislative activities should be part of a continuing, effective effort to inform the public and their elected officials of the importance and impact of library service, and the cooperative steps taken to improve services.

QUESTIONNAIRES USED IN SURVEY

Librarians and Trustees..... A2

Non-members..... A6

Members other than Public..... A8

Self Evaluation/Discussion Guide for Directors..... A9

Multi-County Cooperatives

Questionnaire for Use of Librarians
and Trustees

1. Have any user surveys for the population you serve been conducted in the past two years? _____Yes _____No
   If yes, by whom _____

2. Have any non-user surveys for the population ... etc. ____Yes ____No
   If yes, by whom _____

3. Is there a copy of the program objectives of the Multicounty Cooperative/ ALSO available in your library? _____Yes _____No

   Have objectives been discussed in a staff meeting? _____Yes _____No
   Have objectives been discussed in a board meeting? _____Yes _____No

4. Please rank in order of importance the significant services provided by the multicounty cooperative or ALSO. (Indicate your highest priority as 1, second priority as 2, etc. Answer for each service: If the service is not provided in your MCC, please indicate NA.

   _____ Reference Service
   _____ Interlibrary Loan
   _____ Collection development grants
   _____ PR materials
   _____ In-service training
   _____ Programs (i.e., storytelling, film, homebound service)
   _____ Other

5. Who decides what services/programs are to be offered by the Multicounty Cooperative/ALSO?

   _____ ALSO Board
   _____ Advisory Committee or Board
   _____ Librarian Council
   _____ Project Director
   _____ Other (please indicate)

6. Should changes in organizational structure be made? ____Yes ____No
   If yes, please describe:

A3

7. Is the present cash sharing system equitable? _____Yes _____No
If No, state reason:

8. If a book or materials grant program were not part of the project do you think your library would remain a member of the multicounty cooperative?
_____Yes _____No

9. What percentage of additional growth financing should come from
federal _____ state _____
local _____ sources?

10. If MCC/ALSO funding were cut, what services should be dropped?

1.

2.

3.

If funding is increased, what would you strengthen?

1.

2.

3.

If funding is increased, what would you add?

1.

2.

3.

11. What are the chief changes you would recommend in the rules and regulations (federal and/or state) for cooperative and ALSO development?

12. What State Library services should be provided/improved/changed?

    1.

    2.

    3.

    4.

    Comments:

13. What do you see as the major problems of the Multicounty Cooperative/ALSO? Please be specific and rank in order of importance.

    1.

    2.

    3.

    4.

14. What do you see as the major change in library service (in terms of patrons impact) in your area as a result of your membership in the multicounty cooperative (Or ALSO)?

15. Why do you think the legislature has failed to appropriate funds for ALSO development?

Comments:

Name of person responding: _____

Library: _____

I am a Trustee ☐ or Librarian ☐

Return to:

Brooke E. Sheldon
School of Library & Information Science
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Multi-County Cooperatives
Questionnarie for Non-Members

1. Why did your library decide not to participate in the Multi-County Cooperative/ ALSO?

_____ Membership costs exceed membership benefits
_____ Services provided are not services we need
_____ Membership obligations may exceed resources
_____ staff time
_____ materials of our library
_____ The MCC/ALSO may interfere with local decisions
_____ We do not have enough information
_____ Other: _____
_____

2. In the next three years what additional services would you like to offer or what program would you like to participate in if time, space, funds permitted?

Services	Extremely Important	Important	Do Not Need	Adequately Provided Now
Improved reference services				
Improved Inter-Library Loan				
Strengthened Collections				
In Service Training				
Provision of PR Materials				
Programming (e.g. Children, handicapped, new users, etc.)				
Cooperative purchasing for economy				
Other				

3. We would join the Multi-County Cooperative/ALSO if:

_____ our Local budget were increased
_____ our Local budget were decreased
_____ if administrative structure of MCC/OVAL were changed
_____ there is pressure for additional service from patrons
_____ other: _____
_____

Comments:

Name of person responding: _____

Library: _____

I am a Trustee ☐ or Librarian ☐

Return to:

Brooke E. Sheldon
School of Library & Information Science
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Multi-County Cooperatives
Questionnaire for Members other than Public Libraries

1. What new or improved services do you provide to your patrons as a result of joining the Multi-County Cooperative/ALSO?

2. What additional service might the Cooperative offer that would be most helpful to your clientele? Please list in priority order.

Comments:

Respondent: _____

Library: _____

Please return to:

Brooke E. Sheldon
School of Library and
Information Science
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

MULTICOUNTY COOPERATIVES

SELF EVALUATION QUESTIONAIRE/DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR USE OF MULTICOUNTY COOPERATIVE PROJECT DIRECTORS (AND THE ALSO DIRECTOR)

1. In the past two years, in what ways have user needs been studied in the cooperative area? (i.e. external surveys, telephone, personal interviews, questionaires etc.)

2. Have studies of nonusers been conducted?

3. Have the goals changed since the Multicounty cooperative was organized? How?

4. By what process are the goals changed?

5. Please rank in order of importance the most significant services provided by the multicounty cooperative (or ALSO).

_____Reference Service
_____Interlibrary Loan
_____Collection Development Grant
_____In Service Training
_____Programs (Storytelling, Films, Homebound)

6. Who decides what services/programs are to be offered?

7. Should changes (if any) of organizational structure be made?

_____Yes _____No

8. How are prospective members encouraged to join the multicounty cooperative (ALSO)?

9. To what extent should associate members participate in the total multi-county cooperative program?

10. Do you feel that the present system of cash sharing among member libraries is equitable? If no, how should it be changed?

11. What percentage of additional growth financing should come from

federal_____ State_____ Local sources?

12. If funding were cut, what service should be dropped? If funding were added, what service would you a) strengthen _____? b) What service would you add _____?

13. Please rank in order of significance the service provided by the State Library Liaison Consultant? (Indicate highest priority or 1st, 2nd or 3rd etc.)

Assistance in Planning-Evaluation _____

Interpreting information on legislation _____

Problem solving _____

Other: _____

_____

_____

14. What other services should be provided by the State Library?

15. Summing it up, what do you see as the major problems of the multicounty cooperative? (ALSO). Please be specific and rank in order of importance.

1.

2.

3.

4.

16. What do you see as the major change in library service in your area as a result of the multicounty cooperative (ALSO)?

    A. In terms of patron import

    B. In terms of member library attitudes

_____ Name

_____ Multicounty Cooperative

Sept. 1976

Return to: Brooke E. Sheldon
School of Library and Information Service
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

PROFILES PREPARED BY PROJECT DIRECTORS

COIN..... A14

INFO..... A17

MILO..... A20

MOLO..... A23

NOLA..... A26

NORWELD..... A29

OVAL..... A32

SOLO..... A40

SWORL..... A44

WORLDS..... A47

COIN:

A14

PROFILE SHEET

I. BASIC DATA

Name of MCC/ALSO: Central Ohio Interlibrary Network (COIN)

Address: 27 North Main Street, Mansfield, 44902 Telephone: 419/526-1337

Director: M. Lucille Thomson, Project Director

Name of Administering Library: Mansfield Public Library

Address: 43 West Third Street, Mansfield, 44902 Telephone: 419/524-1041

List of Personnel: (name, title)

1. M. Lucille Thomson, Project Director
2. Lois Maguire, Public Relations Consultant
3. Paula Sabo, Secretary/Office Manager
4. George Stratton, Audiovisual Consultant
5. JoAnne Heimberger, Audiovisual Assistant

List Counties belonging to MCC/ALSO and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

County	Population	County	Population
Ashland	43,303	Morrow	21,348
Crawford	50,364	Richland	129,997
Knox	41,795	Wayne	87,123
Marion	64,724	Wyandot	21,826
		AREA TOTAL	460,480

Number of libraries in MCC/ALSO area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library:	Number of Libraries in Area:	Number of Member Libraries:
Public	19	17
School (number of school districts)	46	0
Academic	6	0
Special	2	0
Institution	2	0
TOTAL	75	17

Name of Resource Libraries:

Mansfield Public Library
43 West Third Street
Mansfield, OH 44902
419/524-1041

Marion Public Library
244 South Main Street
Marion, OH 43302
614/383-3191

Wayne County Public Library
304 North Market Street
Wooster, OH 44691
216/262-0916

II. PROGRAM DATA

Brief History:

The history of cooperation among public libraries in the 8 counties comprising the COIN area began in 1968 when 8 libraries in 5 counties joined in a Large Print cooperative project funded by a grant from the Library Services and Construction Act Title I. The program has operated since on a contract basis between the Mansfield Public Library and 13 COIN libraries plus one non-COIN library (Willard).

The success of the Large Print project led to a meeting of librarians and trustees in February 1970 to discuss the Ohio Library Development Plan. Further meetings led to an application for LSCA funding of a multi-county project for cooperative sharing of adult information and reference services. The application was approved and COIN was formed July 1971; there were 13 original members. During the first year a survey was made by Dr. Dorothy Sinclair. Based upon this survey, the decision was made to establish four Resource Centers; each responsible for specific subject areas:

Mansfield - Social Sciences, Science and Technology
Marion - Fine Arts (Literature added later)
Mt. Vernon- Philosphy and Religion
Wayne Co. - Foreign Language, History, Travel and Biography

Due to financial reasons in the beginning of 1975, the decision was made that there would be 3 Resource Centers instead of 4. The subjects Philosophy and Religion were to be reassigned to another Resource Center. A reevaluation of this condition is currently under way.

A supplementary audiovisual program started July 1, 1976.

Some of the important services added since then have been: a Union List of Periodicals, telephone credit card, joint purchasing of pamphlets, newsletter - COIN Exchange, reciprocal borrowing between COIN libraries, workshops, printed materials (brochures, bookmarks, etc.) list of Records and Filmstrips, Foreign Language cassettes, printing and mimeographing for COIN libraries, COIN-AC, Union List of Genealogy Materials, daily delivery service by Purolator.

Major services provided in calendar year 1976:

Cash grants as follows:
$20,000 to COIN libraries
15,000 to Resource Centers
3,000 for joint purchasing of pamphlets
4,000 to Resource Centers for AV materials (business cassettes, filmstrips and phonography records, Foreign language records and tapes)

Contract with Akron-Summit County Public Library and Ashland College Library to provide backup reference service.
Telephone credit card.
Daily delivery service.
4 workshops.
Field visits by 2 Case-Western Reserve students.
Centralized mimeographing for COIN libraries
Slide presentation of COIN.
Plates for historic maps for 4 libraries.
Five issues of COIN Exchange.

Changes or new directions for calendar year 1977:

Expansion of Children's Services and programs by Children's Services Consultant.
Establishment of a Community Information Center in each of 2 COIN libraries to serve as a model for the other COIN libraries.
Administration of the Large Print Program on a self-supporting, contract basis.

III. GOVERNANCE

Board or Governing Council:

Steering Committee of 8 members - a representative from each county (either a librarian or a board member). Meet three times per year.

Advisory Council of 34 members - a librarian and board member from each COIN library. Meet two times per year.

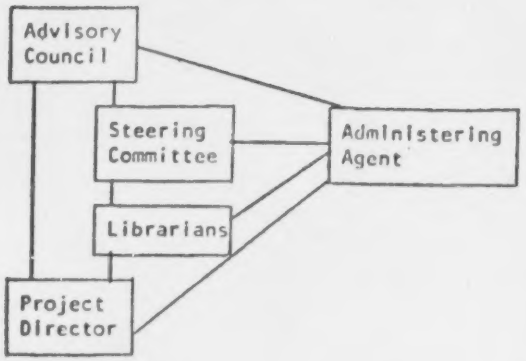
Librarians' Advisory Committee:

The COIN Librarians meet three three times per year.

Name(s) of other standing committee(s):

Workshop Planning Committee
Public Relations Committee

ORGANIZATION CHART



INFO Libraries ... Serving
Lorain and Medina Counties

A17

PROFILE SHEET

I. BASIC DATA

Name of MCC/ALSO INFO

Address 351 Sixth Street (street) Lorain, OH (city) 44052 (zip code) Telephone 244-1192

Director Pauline Demaree, Acting Director

Name of Administering Library Lorain Public Library

Address 351 Sixth Street (street) Lorain, OH (city) 44052 (zip code) Telephone 244-1192

List of Personnel: (name, title)

vacant	Reference Resource Librarian
Mary Ann Novak	AV Librarian
Carol Rollason	Senior Citizens Assistant
Gail Patton	AV Assistant
Dussina Warfield	Secretary

List Counties belonging to MCC/ALSO and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

County	Population	County	Population
Lorain	256,843		
Medina	82,717		
		AREA TOTAL	339,560 pop.

Number of libraries in MCC/ALSO area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library	Number of Libraries in Area	Number of Member libraries
Public	9	9
School (number of school districts)	11	0
Academic	2	2 Assoc. members
Special	4	0
Institution	0	0
TOTAL	26	11

Name of Resource Library Lorain Public Library
(for calendar year 1977)

Address 351 Sixth Street (street) Lorain, OH (city) 44052 (zip code) Telephone 244-1192

II. PROGRAM DATA

Brief History:

1969 - 8mm film circuit formed

1970 - L & M multi-county cooperative formed; Union List of Periodicals and Union List of Large Print Books published.

1971 - formulated plan of service for an ALSO

1972 - Project INFO funded: upgrade reference collections with 1,902 volumes; three reference workshops; 2d ed. Union List of Large Print Books.

1973 - INFO II (6 mo.): 466 vol. added; one reference workshop; survey of collection strengths; Union Catalog of Adult nf titles added since 1971; Lorain Co. Community College Library joins as Assoc. member; 2d ed. Union List of Periodicals.

1974 - INFO III: 1,425 reference & non-fiction volumes added; workshops on local history, reference, censorship; reimbursement for long distance calls for ILL; Public Relations Committee, press releases, brochures, bookmarks, exhibits.

1975 - INFO 75: 1,440 reference, non-fiction, large print, and popular volumes added; two AV workshops & one reference; search for ILL centralized in Ref. Resource Library & ½ time librarian added; UPS for delivery service; enlarge 8mm film circuit, begin 16mm film circuit; enlarge phonorecord collections; add AV equipment such as projectors; 1½ Project staff available to help initiate library service to Senior Citizens; Public Relations Committee continued; Citizens Action Committee; second ALSO plan submitted.

Major services provided in calendar year 1976:

INFO 76: 2,078 reference, non-fiction, large print, and popular volumes added; Outreach & Children's Services workshops; full-time Reference Resource Librarian for ILL, referrals, collection development, etc; UPS; 8mm & 16mm film circuits added to; service to Senior Citizens expanded; Public Relations Committee continued, four exhibits; Citizens Action Committee continued; 3d ed. Union List of Periodicals & Union List of Large Print Books; Oberlin College Library join as Assoc. member.

Changes or new directions projected for calendar year 1977:

Full-time director, separate office space in administering Library; explore ILL cooperation with Cleveland Area Libraries; part-time public relations consultant and artist; actively seek multi-type library cooperation and reexamine Associate memberships.

III. GOVERNANCE

Describe the formation and compostion of each of the following bodies:

Board or Governing Council:

The Directors of member libraries form the Librarians Council which is the governing Council. The Council meets monthly. In 1970-71, Trustees actively participated in planning but interest waned as hopes for an ALSO seemed far in the future. At present, there is no formal Trustee group.

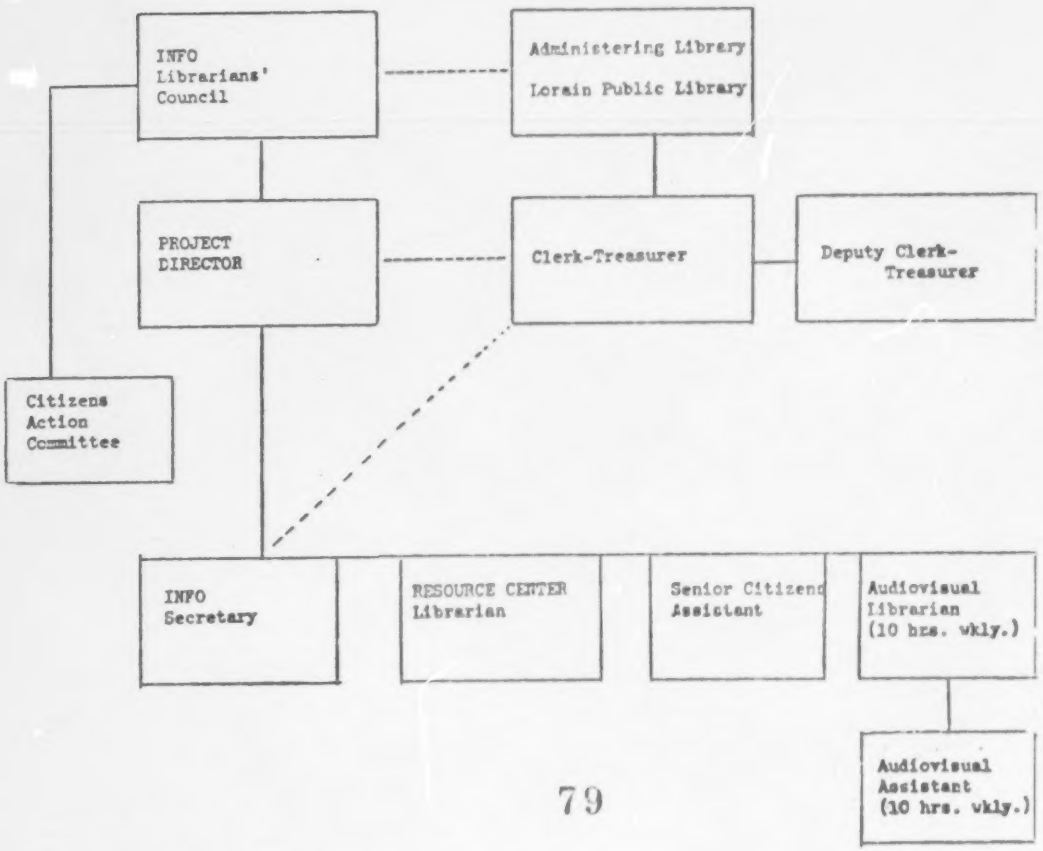
Librarians' Advisory Committee:

The Librarian's Council as a whole acts as this Committee. From time to time, the officers may act as an Executive Committee for a specific function.

Name(s) of other standing committee(s): Public Relations Committee
Citizens Action Committee

INFO

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



MILO:

PROFILE SHEET

I. BASIC DATA

Name of MCC/ALSO Miami Valley Library Organization

Address 215 E. Third St., Dayton 45402 Telephone (513)224-1686

Director Maria B. Overholt (began Oct. 21, 1976; replacing Steven Hawk)

Name of Administering Library Wright Library

Address 1700 Far Hills Ave., Oakwood 45419 Telephone (513)294-7171

List of Personnel: (name, title) as of 1-31-77

Maria B. Overholt, Director
Jacqueline Vicory, Library Assistant, Secretary began Jan.31, 1977, replacing Diane Duibley

List Counties belonging to MCC/ALSO and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

County	Population (from 1976 Directory of Ohio Libraries)	County	Population
Champaign	30,491	Miami	84,342
Clark	157,115	Montgomery	606,148
Darke	49,141	Preble	34,719
Greene	125,057	AREA TOTAL:	1,087,013

Number of libraries in MCC/ ALSO area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library	Number of Libraries in Area	Number of Member libraries
Public	23	18
School (number of public school districts)	(from Ohio Educational 55 Directory 1975-76)	0
Academic	15	0
Special including Federal Institutions	11	0
State Institutions only	2	0
TOTAL		18

Name of Resource Library (for calendar year 1977) Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library

Address 215 E. Third St., Dayton 45402 Telephone 224-1651

II. PROGRAM DATA

Brief History:

MILO grew out of a need felt by public librarians of the seven-county area for improved library service for their patrons. Formal planning began in April 1970. The major aspects of the initial plan were continuing education for library staff members and reference-referral service and interlibrary loan limited to subject requests. The formation of an information network was begun in July 1971. In January 1973 specific title interlibrary loan was added to the service. Mailing of materials directly to patrons was instituted for those libraries who requested it and title reserve service was added in mid 1973. In the following year SLOMAC and TWXIL capabilities improved interlibrary loan and book grants enabled member libraries to improve their collections. In 1975 member libraries first received posters designed and executed by the resource library staff artist. The 1976 project added individualized book marks for all libraries. Five members participated in an experimental film series which will conclude in March 1977. Area-wide book sharing was an additional project for 1976.

The Wright Library in Oakwood serves as the administering agency for MILO. The Wright Library contracts with the Dayton and Montgomery County Library which serves as the MILO resource library. The MILO Director is also the MILO reference librarian and is assisted by a secretary-library assistant. The resource library hires the director and assistant who are selected by MILO and paid by the resource library. All expenses of the director's office and the reference service are paid by MILO through contract with the resource library. This housing of the MILO office in the resource library is unique among Ohio MCC's, as are also the dual roles of the director and secretary.

Major services provided in calendar year 1976:

Bookgrants
Reference-referral
Interlibrary loan
Continuing education
    workshops on reference-referral
    two issues of staff newsletter, MILO Matters
Posters
    10 adult, and 10 children's for each library building
Bookmarks
    individualized for each member library
Self-assessment of collection needs
    (to be filled by use of area-wide book sharing grant received in 1977)
Experimental film series in which five members participated.

III. GOVERNANCE

Board or Governing Council:

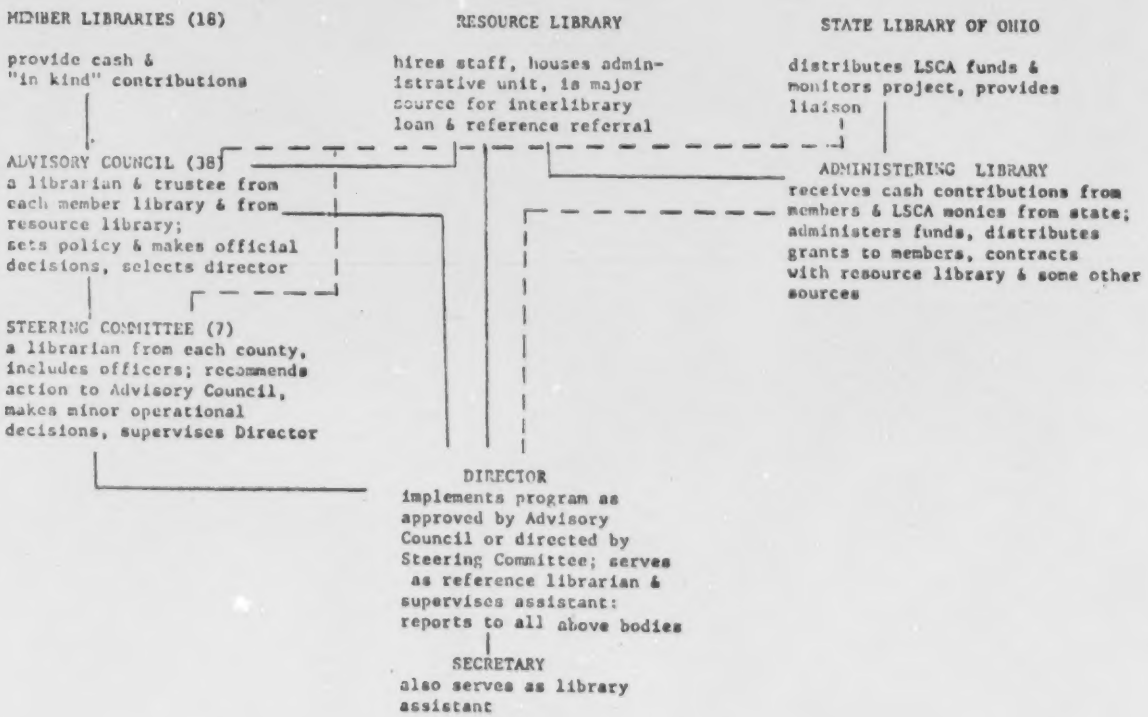
Our Advisory Council consists of one librarian and one trustee from each member library and the resource library.

Librarians' Advisory Committee:

Our Steering Committee consists of our President, Vice-President, and Secretary plus one representative from each county from which our officers do not come.

Name (s) of other standing committee(s):

MILO ORGANIZATIONAL CHART SHOWING FUNCTIONS


MEMBER LIBRARIES (18)
provide cash & "in kind" contributions
RESOURCE LIBRARY
hires staff, houses administrative unit, is major source for interlibrary loan & reference referral
STATE LIBRARY OF OHIO
distributes LSCA funds & monitors project, provides liaison
ADVISORY COUNCIL (38)
a librarian & trustee from each member library & from resource library; sets policy & makes official decisions, selects director
ADMINISTERING LIBRARY
receives cash contributions from members & LSCA monies from state; administers funds, distributes grants to members, contracts with resource library & some other sources
STEERING COMMITTEE (7)
a librarian from each county, includes officers; recommends action to Advisory Council, makes minor operational decisions, supervises Director
DIRECTOR
implements program as approved by Advisory Council or directed by Steering Committee; serves as reference librarian & supervises assistant; reports to all above bodies
SECRETARY
also serves as library assistant

MOLO:

MOLO MEMO
October, 1976
Volume I, Number 1

PROFILE SHEET

1. BASIC DATA

Name of MCC/ALSO: Mideastern Ohio Library Organization (MOLO)

Address: 201 East Main Street, Louisville 44641 Telephone: 216/875-4269

Director: Susan K. Schmidt

Name of Administering Library: Louisville Public Library

Address: 700 Lincoln Avenue, Louisville 44641 Telephone: 216-875-1696

List of Personnel: (name, title)

Susan K. Schmidt, Project Director
Lynn M. Russell, Children's Consultant
Nancy Myers, Secretary

List Counties belonging to MCC/ALSO and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

County	Population	County	Population
Stark	372,210	Harrison (shared with SOLO)	17,013
Tuscarawas	77,211		
Holmes	23,024		
Carroll	21,579		
Coshocton	33,486		
		AREA TOTAL:	544,523

Number of libraries in MCC/ALSO area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library	Number of Libraries in Area	Number of Member libraries
Public	17	13
School (number of school districts)	34	-
Academic	8	-
Special	7	-
Institution	2	-
TOTAL	68	13

Name of Resource Library: Stark County District Library
(for calendar year 1977)

Address: 236 Third, S. W., Canton 44702 Telephone: 216/452-0665

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II. PROGRAM DATA

Brief History: MOLO began in F.Y. 1970-1971 with a series of workshops without the aid of federal funds. The AIRS project 1971-1973 (Appalachian Improved Reference Services) was another forerunner of MOLO. During F.Y. 1972-'73 the first MOLO project was funded, the survey Libraries in Mideastern Ohio: An Overview and Guide for Future Planning by Donald Wright. Long range goals developed from this report. By 1976, a separate MOLO office was established and a director and staff hired to coordinate the varied activities of MOLO.

Major services provided in calendar year 1976:

Book grants for maintenance of mini-specialities.
Area wide book sharing grants for reference materials.
8 mm film, cassette and art reproduction circuits.
Duplication of cassettes from Stark County District Library Collection
Reference/Interlibrary Loan Network with telephone credit cards.
In-service training of staff.
Public relations programming.

Changes or new directions projected for calendar year 1977:

Same services offered as in 1976 with addition of:

Children's consultant to help evaluate and develop children's collections and programming.

Mail-a-Book Program for the homebound.

III. GOVERANCE

Board of Governing Council: The thirteen member MOLO Board of Trustees is composed of once member from each local board of trustees. The board meets quarterly.

Librarian's Advisory Committee: The thirteen member MOLO Advisory Committee is composed of the head librarian from each member library. This committee meets monthly.

Name(s) of other standing committee(s):

The Executive Committee is a five person committee consisting of the current advisory committee president, immediate past president, librarian of administering library and two members-at-large.

Bowerston Public Library
Canal Fulton Public Library
Carroll County District Library
Coshocton Public Library
Dover Public Library
Gnadenhutten Public Library
Holmes County District Public Library
Massillon Public Library
Minerva Public Library
New Philadelphia-Tuscarawas County District Public Library
Stark County District Public Library
Louisville Public Library
Clayton Public Library
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
EXECUTATIVE COMMITTEE
PROJECT DIRECTOR
CONSULTANT
CLERICAL STAFF

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NOLA:

NOLA
Northeastern Ohio Library Association

A26

PROFILE SHEET

I. BASIC DATA

Name of MCC/ALSO: NOLA

Address: 118 E. Wood St. (street) Youngstown (city) 44503 (zip code) Telephone: (216) 746-7042

Director: Theresa Trucksis

Name of Administering Library: McKinley Memorial Library

Address: 40 N. Main St. (street) Niles (city) 44446 (zip code) Telephone: (216) 652-1704

List of Personnel: (name, title)

Administrative Assistant (1/2 time): Roselyn Stephens
Office Manager: Alice Dudik
Accountant: (1/4 time): Simon Shaker
Clerk/Typist: Mary Fecych
Clerk/Typist: June Jagunic
(each 1/2 time)

List Counties belonging to MCC/ALSO and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

County	Population	County	Population
Ashtabula	98,237	Lake	197,200
Trumbull	232,579		
Mahoning	304,545		
Columbiana	108,310		
Portage	125,868		

AREA TOTAL: 1,066,739

Number of Libraries in MCC/ALSO area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library	Number of Libraries in Area	Number of Member Libraries
Public	36	29
School (number of school districts)	41	9
Academic	8	4
Special	5	0
State Institution	1	0
TOTAL	91	42

Name of Resource Library (for calendar year 1977) Youngstown Public Library

Address: Wick & Rayen (street) Youngstown (city) 44503 (zip code) Telephone: (216) 744-8636

PROGRAM DATA

Brief History:

Since July, 1972, the libraries of the five counties in Northeastern Ohio have worked together to improve reference and information services through a cooperative network, NOLA.

By January, 1975, the last of the 25 public libraries in the five NOLA counties had made the decision to join in multi-county cooperation. With 100% participation by public libraries, it was time to consider other types of libraries for membership. By the end of another year the only full service university, Youngstown State University, its curriculum center library, a junior college and three school systems brought the total NOLA membership to 31. In another six months the number had grown to 38.

In December of 1976 four libraries from two additional counties, Portage and Lake, requested inclusion in NOLA.

On January 1, 1977 NOLA libraries number 42 ---- 29 public, 9 school districts, and 4 academic.

Major services provided in calendar year 1976:

1. Local Collection Development
2. Book Selection
3. Interlibrary Loan
4. Reference Service
5. Staff Development
6. Photocopying
7. Public Relations
8. A/V Programs
9. Toll Free Telephone Line
10. Discount cooperative purchasing
11. Strengthening areawide collection weaknesses

Changes or new directions projected for calendar year 1977:

None. NOLA will work toward improving and perfecting 1976 programs in 1977.

III. GOVERNANCE

Board or Governing Council:

Advisory Council

Consists of two voting representatives from each county elected by the public libraries of the county according to their own rules. Others may have a voice in the council, but no vote.

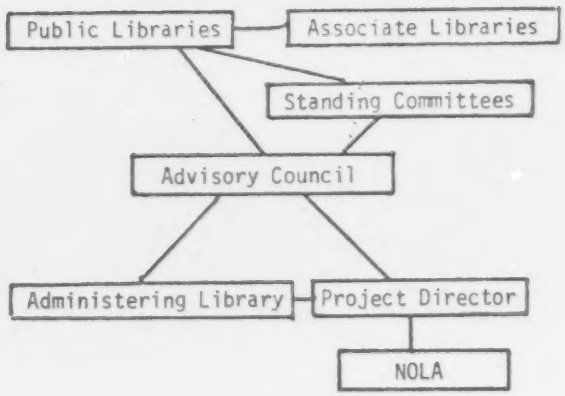
Librarians' Advisory Committee:

Librarians from participating libraries as a whole react to ideas or propose them.

Name(s) of other standing committee(s):

ALSO Planning
Children's Services
Public Relations
Reference & Information

Organization Chart



NORWELD:

PROFILE SHEET

I. BASIC DATA

Name NORWELD (Northwest Library District)

Address P.O. Box 828/ c/o Wood County District Public Library, 251 N. Main, Bowling Green OH 43402

Telephone (419) 353-5721

Director Richard C. Pritsky

Name of Administering Library Wood County District Public Library

Address 251 N. Main, Bowling Green, OH 43402 Telephone (419) 352-5104

Personnel:

Debra Finney - Secretary/Bookkeeper
Carleen Lundquest - Audiovisuals Clerk

Counties belonging to NORWELD and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

County	Population	County	Population
Defiance	36,949	Lucas	484,370
Erie	75,909	Ottawa	37,099
Fulton	33,071	Paulding	19,329
Hancock	61,217	Sandusky	60,983
Henry	27,058	Seneca	60,696
Huron	49,587	Wood	89,722
		AREA TOTAL	1,035,990

Number of libraries in NORWELD area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library	Number of Libraries in Area	Number of Member Libraries
Public	41	35
School (# of districts)		0
Academic	14	4
Special	18	1
Institution	4	1
TOTAL	77	41

Name of Resource Library Toledo-Lucas County Public Library

Address 325 Michigan St., Toledo, OH 43624

Telephone (419) 242-7361

II. PROGRAM DATA

Brief History:

NORWELD resulted from the merger of two earlier Northwestern Ohio library groups, known as WELD and NW5. WELD had worked as a reference and interlibrary loan project since 1970; NW5 was formed to provide workshops, book collection grants, a local history holdings list, and a needs survey. In September, 1973, the two groups combined their projects and priorities to better satisfy their needs with respect to reference, non-print media, staff development, and public relations.

NORWELD began in 1974 with 29 public library members in eleven counties. In 1975, membership had grown to 34. By 1976, NORWELD had 36 members from 12 counties. In 1977, 41 members (including 6 non-public libraries)are involved in the NORWELD cooperative program.

Major services provided in calendar year 1976:

1. Interlibrary Loan and Reference Network
2. 16mm Films for loan
3. Super-8 Film Rotating Circuit
4. Staff Development Workshops
5. Collection Development Grants - reference books and non-print media

Changes or new directions projected for calendar year 1977:

Staff Development - Instead of numerous one-day workshops, a ten-session reference workshop for supportive staff will be held three times during 1977.

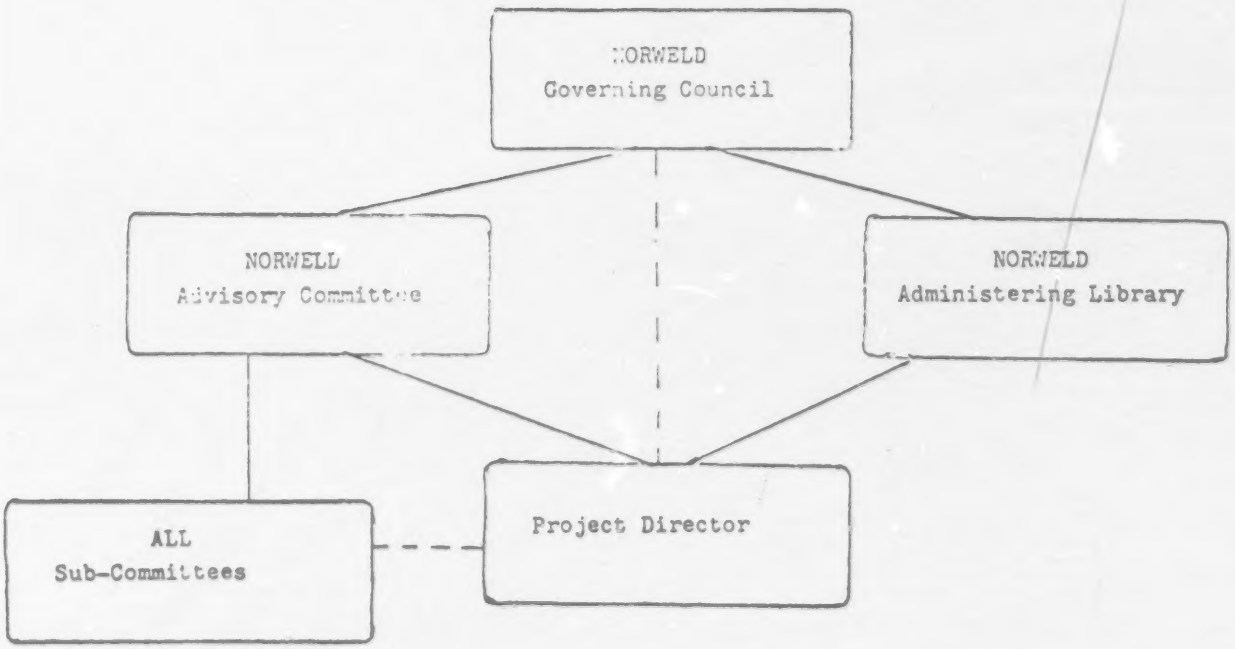
III. GOVERNANCE

Governing Council: composed of one librarian and one trustee from each full member library and one representative from each associate and contributing member. The Council meets semi-annually and as needed.

Executive Committee: composed of ten librarians and ten trustees elected by the Governing Council. The committee meets bi-monthly and as needed.

Other Standing Committee(s): Reference; Media; Goals and Directions. Each committee is composed of 10 librarians, and meets as needed.

NORTHWEST LIBRARY DISTRICT
NORWELD
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



OVAL:

Ohio Valley Area Libraries

PROFILE SHEET

I. BASIC DATA

Name of ALSO: THE OHIO VALLEY AREA LIBRARIES (OVAL)

Address: 107 WEST BROADWAY, WELLSTON, OHIO 45692 Phone: (614) 384-2103

Director: MAURICE GOODRICH KLEIN

Name of Administering Library: None. Legal responsibility vested in BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OHIO VALLEY AREA LIBRARIES

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Administration:
Maurice Goodrich Klein, Director
Kathryn S. Helm, Clerk-Treasurer
Betty R. Vickers, Office Manager & Deputy Clerk

Specialists:
Jane Ann McGregor, Children's Services Specialist
Thomas Olson, Extension Services Specialist (Extension Project)
Judith Lawson Young, Adult Services Specialist

Headquarters Staff:
Sue Johnston, Typist to Professional Staff
Betty Saltsman, Acquisitions Clerk
Marsha Ervin, Acquisitions Clerk-Typist (Extension Project)
Tim Saltsman, Head Mail-a-Book Clerk (Extension Project)
Debra L. Bartlett, Mail-a-Book Clerk (Extension Project)
Eula M. Davis, Mail-a-Book Clerk (Extension Project)
Sharon K. Patton, Mail-a-Book Clerk (Extension Project)
Melody Barnett, Temporary Part-time Mail-a-Book Clerk
Wilda K. Ervin, Temporary Part-time Clerk for Area-Wide Book Sharing Acquisition
Geneva G. Erwin, Temporary Part-time Mail-a-Book Clerk
Susan L. Rhodes, Temporary Part-time Mail-a-Book Clerk
Cynthia Vickers, Temporary Part-time Mail-a-Book Clerk

Meigs-Jackson-Vinton Counties Bookmobile Staff:
Vilma Pikkoja, Head, Meigs-Jackson-Vinton Counties Bookmobile (Extension Project)
Sharon Kay Buffington, Office Manager (Extension Project)
Hope Bunch, Clerk (Extension Project)
Fae K. Reibel, Clerk (Extension Project)
Elladene Watson, Clerk (Extension Project)
Gladys Louise Brewer, Driver (Extension Project)
Robert G. Pickett, Driver (Extension Project)

Lawrence County Bookmobile Staff:
Lois Rimmer, Head, Lawrence County Bookmobile (Extension Project)
Betty Totten, Library Technical Assistant II (Extension Project)
Linda Johnson, Clerk (Extension Project)
Earl D. Landrum, Driver (Extension Project)
Katherine Krell, Page (Extension Project)

List Counties belong to ALSO and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

County	Population
ATHENS	54,889
GALLIA	25,239
HOCKING	20,322
JACKSON	27,174
LAWRENCE	56,868
MEIGS	19,799
PICKAWAY	40,071
PIKE	19,117
ROSS	61,211
SCIOTO	76,951
VINTON	9,420
Area Total:	411,058

Number of libraries in ALSO Area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library	Number of Libraries in Area	Number of Member Libraries
Public	13	12
School (number of school districts)	46	0*
Academic	6	2
Special	3	0
Institution	5	0
TOTAL	74	14

*One school district application pending.

Name of Resource Library (for calendar year 1977): OHIO UNIVERSITY (ALDEN LIBRARY)

Address: ATHENS, OHIO 45701 Telephone: (614) 594-5228

II. PROGRAM DATA:

Brief History:

Cooperative Planning under Federal LSCA Projects before Formation of the ALSO: Four public libraries began meeting in 1967 "to find ways of making a greater impact through cooperative efforts. The name 'OHIO VALLEY AREA LIBRARIES' was chosen and the purpose written: 'To promote inter-library cooperation and planning for maximum utilization of resources to serve the public.'"

The FY1969 LSCA project involved six libraries and included public relations, book grants to participating libraries, training in weeding collections, and the beginning of a union (card) catalog. The FY 1970 Project involved eleven libraries, and continued the public relations program and the book grants. OVAL established a central headquarters and hired a professional consultant. Loyola University conducted a workshop in library administration. Two outside consultants surveyed extension services and needs in the OVAL area. OVAL reached its present membership (twelve libraries) in FY 1971; earlier activities continued, but the project emphasized reference services. The FY 1972 LSCA project included collection development (book grants, cataloging and processing), staff development (empahsizing training of staff), public relations and administration and planning.

Formation of the ALSO: OVAL became Ohio's first Area Library Service Organization in May, 1973. Insufficient State funding prevented the State Library from making the authorized Planning and Establishment Grants, and limited the Essential Services Operation Grant to $90,608.50, less than a sixth of the funding authorized. But OVAL built on its earlier planning and cooperative experience under LSCA Projects. The OVAL Board of Trustees organized with a trustee from each member library board elected by the local board. Major programs included: collection development (books were purchased by OVAL for deposit in member libraries; two libraries were designated resource libraries); direct grants to help support bookmobile service and staffing of local libraries; a continued public information program, including hiring of a publicist; staff development, emphasizing workshops in planning and budgeting; an adult services specialist to assist member libraries; and administration and planning. State support in 1974 started at $220,294, still far less than authorized. Original programs continued, and a children's services specialist assisted member libraries. Later in the year, additional funds made possible the Books-by-Mail Service, which in 1975 became the largest such program in the United States In December of 1974, the present Director was appointed. State support reached $294,560 in 1975, still less than half of "full-funding". Books-by-Mail lent 117,000 books to 10,000 rural boxholders. OVAL purchased 40% of all the new books reaching local library shelves in the OVAL area, and provided free cataloging and processing to member libraries (using the State Library Catalog Center). Direct grants enabled local libraries to continue their local bookmobile service or to contract with the State Library, and enabled some local libraries to hire professional head librarians. OVAL contracted with Ohio University to serve as its resource library for a backup reference and interlibrary loan system.

Major Services Provided in Calendar Year 1976:

Audio-Visual Materials and Program Aid: Contract with State Library using Caldwell Regional Center began July 1. OVAL has deposited 16mm. sound film projectors and screens in member libraries for use of local residents. Member libraries borrowed 523 films and 151 filmstrips in the last six months of 1976; these were shown 1438 times and seen by 43,705 persons.

Book Collection Development: Provided $36,000 for purchase of adult books for deposit in member libraries, and $35,100 for purchase of children's books for deposit in member libraries. In 1975, these purchases accounted for 40% of all new books reaching member library shelves, and in some libraries almost 100% of new books.

Each library is also provided with a basic subscription (660 processed books) to the McNaughton Plan to help meet the need for current, popular demand items.

OVAL added 3859 volumes to its bookmobile service collections, and 29,692 paperbacks to its Books-by-Mail collection.

Note also Specialist assistance in weeding collections and in book selection.

Book Selection Aid: Policy under book purchase funds required that at least $500 of OVAL funds be used on behalf of each library for acquisition of selection and reference tools.

The Children's Services Specialist, working with the State Library Children's Consultant and volunteer librarians in Ohio, issues CHECKLIST, an annotated selection of new children's books for purchase by small and medium-sized public libraries and elementary and middle schools. The Adult Services Specialist issues occasional lists.

Many of the 48 visits to member libraries required of each Specialist are used in collection evaluation and selection activities.

The Children's Specialist, using a list prepared and used in a workshop in October, 1975, assessed needs for up-dating adding reference materials. She also obtained 891 free examination copies of new children's books from publishers, and used examination copies in presenting book review sessions.

Bookmobile Operation: OVAL Bookmobiles directly serve Meigs, Jackson, Vinton, Lawrence, and Pike Counties. Two bookmobiles circulated 192,000 books in 1976. The bookmobile collections reached about 79,000 volumes in 1976, and were backstopped by cooperative arrangments with member libraries and contract with Ohio University, as well as by the State Library collections.

Toll Free Telephone Line: Toll-free "Hotline" to Caldwell Regional Center for Audio-visual service. Credit card arrangements for free calls to Ohio University Reference Desk for reference and interlibrary loan service, and for free calls to OVAL Headquarters for assistance.

Centralized Book Purchasing: For all books purchased with OVAL funds, and available for purchases with member-library funds. OVAL Acquisitions Clerk and Acquisitions Clerk-Typist have responsibility for the service.

Consultant Service: Adult Services Specialist, Children's Services Specialist, and Extension Services Specialist available for consultant service on request, and each is required to make at least 48 field visists to member libraries each year. Director provides administrative consultant service on request. Specialists also participate in presentation of workshops on subjects suggested by member libraries.

Delivery Service: Daily pickup and delivery service using United Parcel Service connects OVAL Headquarters, Caldwell Regional Center, Ohio University Library, and member libraries. Used for reference and interlibrary loan and audiovisual service. State Library to be added to circuit in 1977.

Interlibrary Loan: OVAL operates a backup reference and interlibrary loan service by contract with Ohio University, enabling OVAL
Reference Service: area residents to obtain needed materials not available locally, and reducing the necessity of duplicating lesser used and expensive materials. This service loaned 2211 books (an increase of 23% over 1975), loaned 93 microfilms, documents, and other non-book materials, provided 3124 Xerox copies to residents (an increase of 80% over 1975), and answered 179 telephone quick-reference questions (an increase of 26% over 1975). The State Library also servces as an important source of interlibrary loan backup. See also Delivery Service.

Photocopying: Copying of materials requested in interlibrary loan and reference service from Ohio University. Headquarters also provides copying service.

Provision of Cataloging: 6736 books processed at OVAL expense by State Library Catalog Center for OVAL member libraries in 1976. All books purchased with OVAL funds must be cataloged in this manner; service available to all member libraries for purchases with their own funds.

Workshops and Staff Development: OVAL sponsors workshops itself, and provides funds to finance travel of OVAL member library staff to workshops outside the OVAL area. 1976 workshops included a BUDGETING WORKSHOP conducted by Don Sager, Director, and Carlos Taylor, Clerk-Treasurer, Columbus and Franklin County Public Library; EXTENSION SERVICES PLANNING WORKSHOP conducted by School of Business Administration, Miami University; MENDING AND BINDING WORKSHOP; INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM WORKSHOP; WRITING A MATERIALS SELECTION POLICY (speakers include A. Chap Parsons, OLA, and Clyde Scoles, Director, John McIntyre Library, Zanesville); COMMUNICATING WITH THE LIBRARY PATRON; and MOTIVATING CHILDREN TO READ. Specialists assist with staff training and development in local libraries on request. The Librarians Advisory Committee of OVAL has a standing subcommittee, the STAFF DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

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Public Relations Development: A continuing OVAL program. 1976 activities included a joint OVAL-SOLO TV program on the Ohio University TV Channel; numerous staff interviews on radio stations in the OVAL area; an OVAL Open House; a major article in Appalachia Magazine on the Books-by-Mail Program written by State Library editor Claudine Smith in cooperation with OVAL staff; a speech by the Director to the Northeast Ohio Library Trustees Association at Warren on ALSO Development; visits by the OVAL Director and Board President to each local member library board; presentations on the Books-by-Mail Program at the American Library Association Convention in Chicago and the Ohio Library Association Convention in Columbus; numerous news releases; bookmarks; printed bookmobile shedules; stuffers in Books-by-Mail packages; user and non-user survey by Miami University; Books-by-Mail user survey; and much else. Several public information publications funded in 1976 will be published during the first half of 1977.

Development of Specialized Collection: OVAL is developing a central Professional Collection in the areas of Library Science, Funding, Statistics, Management, and Bibliography. The collection now numbers 462 volumes, plus unbound copies of periodicals. 57 periodical titles are currently received. The collection is for the use of OVAL Staff, Trustees, and the Staff and Trustees of member libraries.

Alleviating Special Problems: Direct Grants to member libraries to cope with special problems. Most grants go to support bookmobile service, either local or for contracts for OVAL service and to provide supplementary funding for local staff funding in libraries which otherwise could not support such activity.

Changes or new directions projected for calendar year 1977:

Changed ratio of children's against adult book funds based on member library reassessment.

Utilize a portion of materials acquisitions funding for purchase of audio-visual materials and periodicals based on member library reassessment.

Addition of State Library to UPS daily pickup and delivery system.

Increase Ohio U. Reference and Interlibrary Loan contract $1000 to allow hiring of additional staff time for service implementation.

Major needs assessment for OVAL area.

III. GOVERNANCE

Describe the formation and composition of each of the following bodies:

Board or Governing Council:

Board of Trustees; at present, 11 trustees, one elected by each active member library board of trustees from their board.

Librarians' Advisory Committee:

11 members at present, consisting of the Head Librarian of each active member library.

Names of other standing committees:

Of the Board of Trustees:

Personnel Committee

Standing subcommittees of the Librarians' Advisory Committee:

Liaison Committee

Staff Development Committee

Public Information Committee

Extension Services Committee

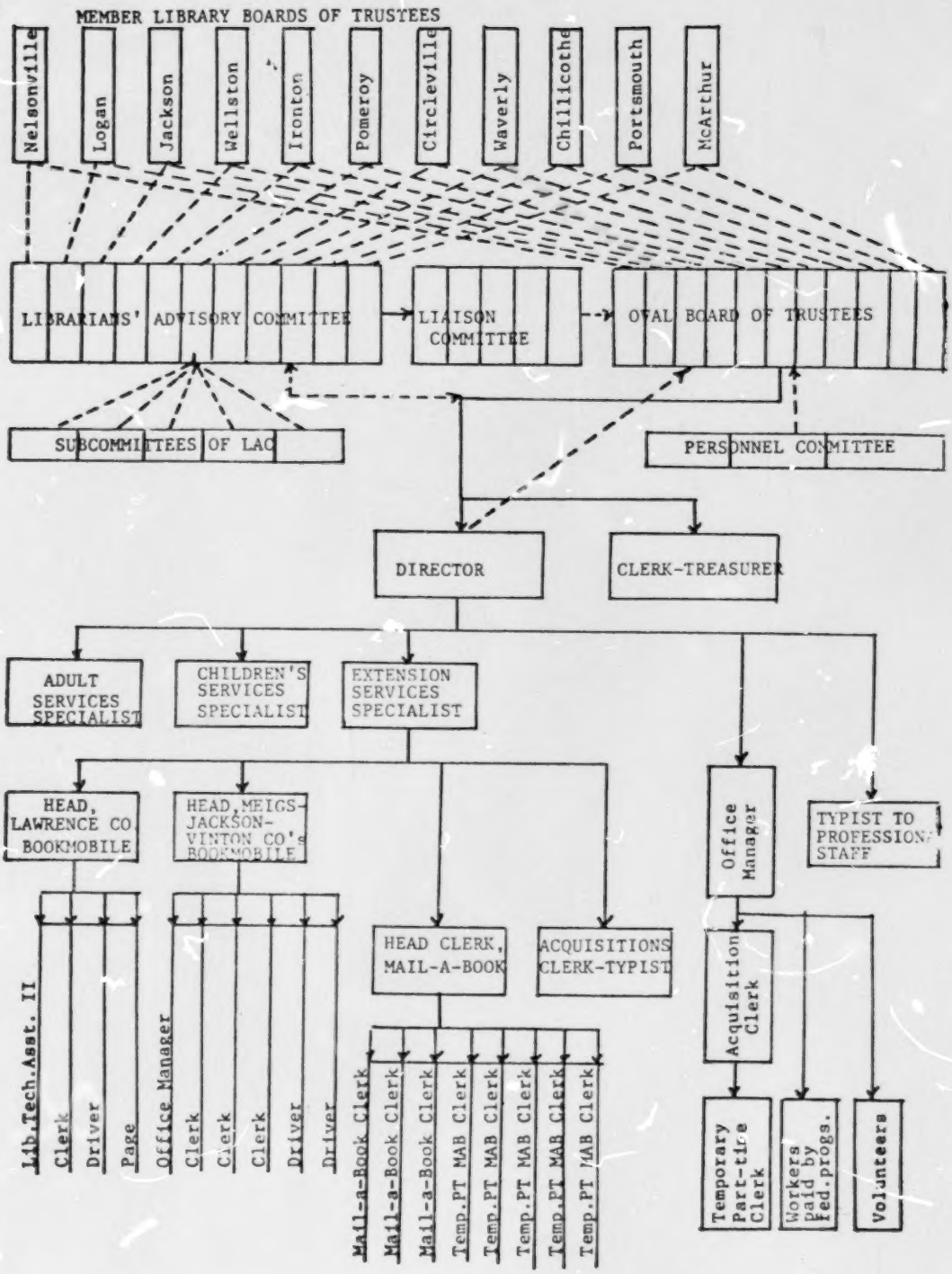
Children's Services Committee

Adult Services Committee

Attach a copy of the organization chart of the ALSO.

The Organization chart attached describes lines of authority and advice as of 1/1/77 established in ALSO Legislation, Rule 2, OVAL BY-LAWS, and Job Descriptions.

OVAL ORGANIZATION CHART 1/1/77



SOLO:

A40

PROFILE SHEET

I. BASIC DATA

Name of MCC/ALSO Southeastern Ohio Library Organization (SOLO)

Address R. R. 1, (Street) Caldwell, Ohio (City) 43724 (Zip Code) Telephone: 614-732-4817

Director Raymond Mulhern

Name of Administering Library Caldwell Public Library

Adress Court House (Street) Caldwell, Ohio (City) 43724 (Zip Code) Telephone: 614-732-4506

List of Personnel: (name, title)

LSCA None: Staff support is provided by the Regional Center which at present numbers 17 full time; two part time and three CETA. 10 of the full time and the two part time along with two of the CETA staff work primarily with the bookmobile program. There are three professional staff employed by the Center.

List Counties belonging to MCC/ALSO and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

County	Population	County	Population
Guernsey	37,665	Monroe	15,739
Harrison	17,013	Belmont	80,917
Muskingum	77,826	Perry	27,434
Morgan	12,375	Washington	57,160
Noble	10,428		
		AREA TOTAL	336,557

Number of libraries in MCC/ALSO area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library	Number of Libraries in Area	Number of Member Libraries
Public	14*	12
School (number of school districts)	32	0
Academic	7	3
Special	3	1
Institution	1	0
TOTAL	57	16

*Boweraton Library in Harrison County is a member of MOLO while the Cadiz library is a member of SOLO.

Name of Resource Library (for calendar year 1977) Regional Library Center

Address R. R. 1, (Street) Caldwell, Ohio (City) 43724 (Zip Code) Telephone: 614-732-4817

II. PROGRAM DATA

Brief History:

SOLO was organized in 1970 as a cooperative vehicle for 12 public library districts in a nine county region. The Southeastern Ohio Regional Library headquartered in Caldwell and maintained by The State Library since 1961 works closely with SOLO in providing service to the approximate 340,000 residents of the area. Uniquely among the MCC's, SOLO combines its LSCA program with the state funded program of the Regional Center which provides a centralized bookmobile operation for six of the nine counties; an expanding audio-visual service which serves not only SOLO but OVAL as well through contract; consultant services; and network backstopping from the Center's 160,000 volume special collection. Libraries are linked by means of a toll-free number with the Center which as a designated TWXIL library processes over 8,000 author, title, subject request each year. It is the expressed intention of SOLO to secure phased over control of the Center when funding permits. To date, SOLO has submitted three annual LSCA grant applications for funding by The State Library. The first grant established a microfilm collection of periodicals with a reader-printer capability to supplement sparse holdings with a ten year back-file of magazines. The second project provided for expanded media resources for the region including rotating super 8 collections and a small collection of framed art reproductions. The current project hopes to expand the network capability of the area through the establishment of a telecopier communications system. SOLO is now working to expand participation to include non-public libraries in its membership.

Major services provided in calendar year 1976:

Major services provided through the Center to SOLO in 1976 include circulation of approximately 340,000 volumes to area residents via bookmobile; circulation of over 2,000 16mm films using a 300 title core film collection; processing of over 8,000 interlibrary loan requests; along with such supporting services as mimeograph and duplicating activities; and federal project coordination.

The major program of SOLO utilizing federal funds was the SOLO Media Project which allowed the participating libraries to experiment with new media formats. Fifty framed art reproductions were purchased for local home use and for special exhibits. Over 280 super 8 sound entertainment films divided into rotating collections demonstrated great popularity in the region. Projectors were provided to each library. Starter collections of cassette tapes were also provided members along with players for use by the public.

Changes or new directions projected for calendar year 1977:

A perding application for the 1977 calendar year would provide SOLO libraries with tele-facsimile equipment to link them together for speedy and accurate transmission of interlibrary loan requests and a substantially enhanced capability for volume of such requests. A union list of periodicals is presently being assembled to improve access among libraries of all types in SOLO to periodicals.

A major effort will focus on improving the planning process in SOLO through a strengthened committee structure and development of a long-range plan for the area. Increasing attention will be directed at developing opportunities for inter-type library cooperation through the addition of affiliate members.

III. GOVERNANCE

Describe the formation and composition of each of the following bodies:

Board or Governing Council:

12 members; 1 Trustee from each participating public library board; convenes semi-annually.

Librarians' Advisory Committee:

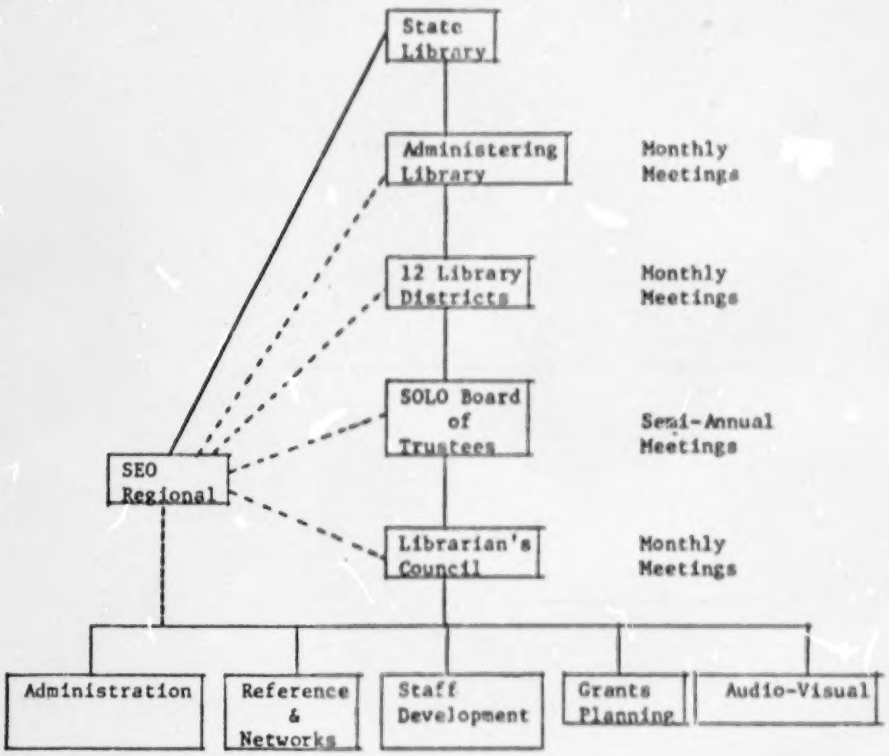
15 members; administrative head of each member library or appointed representative; convenes 1st Thursday of each month.

Name(s) of other standing committee(s):

Administration; Audio-Visual Services; Grants Planning; Network; Staff Development.

V. ADVISORY GROUPS

Show function, frequency of meetings, responsibilities of Advisory Groups and how members are selected. Attach organization chart to this page showing the advisory committee s relationships to administering library and to libraries and other agencies participating in the project. Explain relationship of administering library to the project.



The SOLO Board consists of one (1) elected representative from each participating board of trustees. The Librarian's Council is composed of the Administrative Head of each member library. The chair person appoints 5 committees which direct the planning efforts of SOLO. The Regional Library serves as a planning base and cooperative vehicle for the nine (9) counties. This project will be administered by the Caldwell Public by way of contractual agreements with the State Library of Ohio and participating libraries.

PROFILE SHEET

I. BASIC DATA

Name of MCC/ALSO Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries

Address 95 Bourygraf Drive, Wilmington, OH 45177 Telephone 513 382-2503

Director Cyril H. Sykes

Name of Administering Library Wilmington Public Library

Address 268 N. South St. Wilmington, OH 45177 Telephone 513 382-2417

List of Personnel: (name, title)
Cyril H. Sykes, Project Director
Martha L. Poole, Adult Specialist Librarian
Harry C. Brecha, Audiovisual Specialist

List Counties belonging to MCC/ALSO and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

County	Population
Adams	18,957
Brown	26,635
Clermont	95,725
Clinton	31,464
Fayette	25,461
Highland	28,996
Warren	84,925

Number of libraries in MCC/ALSO area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library	Number of Libraries in Area	Number of Member libraries
Public	13	12
School (no. of school districts) (26)	51	2
Academic	4	4
Special	0	0
Institution (State)	1	1
Total	69	19

Name of Resource Library Public Library of Cincinnati & Hamilton County
(for calendar year 1977)

Address 800 Vine Street, Cincinniti, OH 45202 Telephone 513 369-6000

II. PROGRAM DATA

Brief History: The SWORL organization was founded in 1962. Seven public libraries and one college librarian began this cooperative venture. Today the membership includes twelve public libraries, four college libraries, two High School libraries, one state bookmobile center, and one correctional institution.

From 1962 through 1968 they discussed common problems, visited each other's libraries, and carried out locally supported cooperative programs. The SWORL headquarters staff consisting of a children's consultant, a survey or one under contract, a part-time secretary, and a part-time bookkeeper were hired to carry out this project.

In 1968, the SWORL members wrote a project which provided for the establishment of a SWORL headquarters staff. In 1970, the children's consultant position was changed to that of Project Director. In 1977, the headquarters staff consists of the Project Director, Adult Services Specialist, Audiovisual Specialist, Secretary, Film Clerk and a part-time bookkeeper.

Since 1969, SWORL has provided book grants to each public library, presented various workshops dealing with reference, periodicals, government documents and Audiovisual materials. Contracted for the centralized processing of books, developed travelling book collections, art print collections and cassette collections. Contracted for reference telephone service to all libraries from the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. Provided a U.P.S. delivery service from the Public Library of Cincinnati to all public libraries as well as a credit card telephone service between libraries and the Public Library of Cincinnati. SWORL also provides publicity material as requested by members.

Major services provided in calendar year 1976: In 1976, SWORL continued to provide reference telephone "Hotline" service from the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County as well as U.P.S. delivery service and telephone credit cards.

Provided an accurate economical and rapid method of processing books purchased by the SWORL public libraries.

Book grants were made to all public libraries. The Adult Services Librarian visited libraries offering her services by means of reference workshops, compiling monthly lists of available free and low-cost vertical file materials. A government documents workshop was also held.

During 1976 ten member libraries participated in a film project. The project was for a two year period beginning July 1975 and ending June 1977. An Audiovisual Specialist was hired in July 1976 to provide the member libraries with professional knowledge in order that the general public become more acquainted with the film holdings of SWORL, through their local libraries. Preview sessions were conducted as well as technical workshops.

Changes or new directions projected for calendar year 1977: No changes or new directions were written into the project for 1977.

III. GOVERNANCE

Board or Governing Council: The SWORL Board of Trustees consists of one trustee representative from each member public library. The SWORL Board of Trustees at the present acts as an advisory board to the Board of Trustees of the Wilmington Public Library.

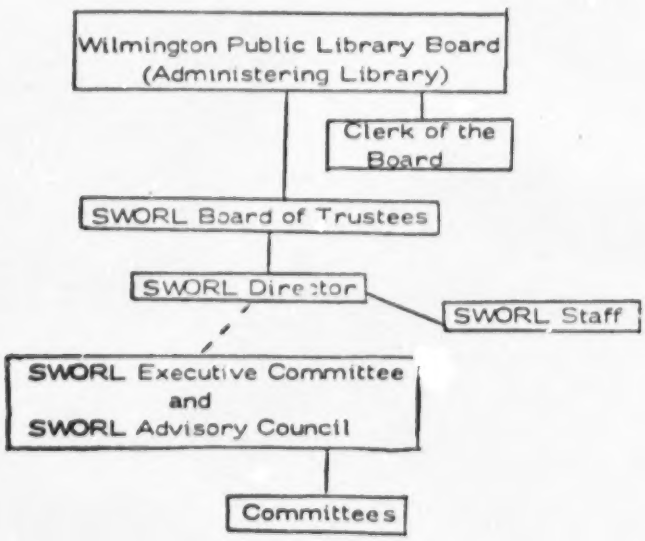
The Wilmington Public Library is the administrating library of SWORL and assumes the fiscal responsibilities of the SWORL Board of Trustees and employs the SWORL staff.

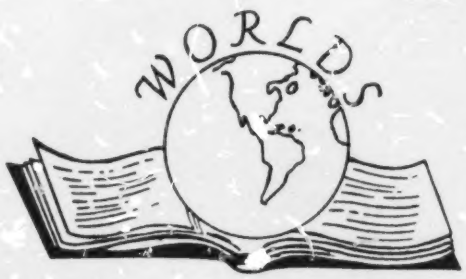
Librarians' Advisory Council: The SWORL Advisory Council consists of the head librarians of public, school, college and special libraries. Meetings are open to the SWORL staff, other library staff and to anyone else who wishes to attend. Only head librarians are permitted to vote. The Council advises the SWORL Board of Trustees through the SWORL Director.

The SWORL Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-chairman, Secretary and one elected Member-at-large from the Advisory Council. These officers are elected at the December meeting.

Name (s) of other standing committee(s): The SWORL Advisory Council By-laws lists only the executive committee as a specific committee.

The chairman appoints the members of special committees, with the exception of the nominating committee which is elected by the membership at the October meeting.





PROFILE SHEET

I. BASIC DATA

Name of MCC: Western Ohio Regional Library Development System

Address: 640 West Market Street, Lima, Ohio 45801 Telephone: 419-227-9370

Director: Mrs. J. Kaye Schneider

Name of Administering Library: Community Public Library

Address: 103 East Spring Street, St. Marys, Ohio 45885 Telephone: 419-394-4209

List of Personnel: Project Director - Mrs. J. Kaye Schneider
Children's Librarian -
Secretary - Lorraine Reinert
AV Assistant - Phyllis Brubaker

List Counties belonging to MCC/ALSO and population (1970 Census as reported in the 1976 Ohio Directory of Libraries) for each:

Allen	110,100	Mercer	36,500
Auglaize	39,500	Putnam	32,100
Hardin	32,000	Shelby	38,300
Logan	36,100	Van Wert	29,900
		AREA TOTAL:	361,500

Number of libraries in MCC/ALSO area and number of member libraries by type:

Type of Library	Number of Libraries in Area	Number of Member Libraries
Public	21	15
School (number of school districts)	53	2
Academic	4	2
Special	2	1
Institution	1	1
TOTAL	81	21

Name of Resource Library: Lima Public Library
(for calendar year 1977)

Address: 650 West Market Street, Lima, Ohio 45801 Telephone: 419-228-5113

II. PROGRAM DATA:

Brief History:

Librarians and trustees in WORLDS 8 counties first began meeting in 1969 and have met regularly since 1971. The first project began June 15, 1972 with Joseph Garcia as director. The program included staff development workshops and collection development grants for 13 public libraries. In 1973 the librarians compiled A Study of the Libraries of the Western Ohio Regional Library Development System which surveyed the history, buildings, staff materials, and users of the 14 members. The Lima State Hospital Library became Ohio's first institutional member and participated fully in all programs. The first associate members were added in 1974 and now include a hospital library, a University branch library, and two school libraries.

WORLDS became a network in 1974 with Lima Public Library, a member, serving as the resource library. The super 8 circuit started in October 1975.

Major services provided in calendar year 1976:

1. Staff development workshops - 8 sessions
   Library Director's meetings
   Consultant Services & Professional library
2. Collection grants for reference & nonfiction books, periodicals, AV materials & equipment.
3. Network services - telephone and letter reference, ILL and photocopies.
4. Super 8 film circuit - sound & silent for patrons and library programs.
5. Publicity items - bookbags, bookmarks, posters, decals, newsletter, brochures.
6. Cassettes - pilot program in one library and master cassettes & duplication for members.
7. Outreach grants for large print books or books for a particular clientele.
8. Summer children's program - 16mm film and puppet workshops and storytelling.
9. Discounts on books, supplies, and printing.

Changes or new directions projected for calendar year 1977:

Children's Consultant will be added to the staff to work with the libraries and coordinate the children's programs including films. This person will also be responsible for administering the PR Program.

A union list of member book purchases beginning in 1977 will be kept at the resource library.

An outreach program to identify and provide service for homebound readers.

III. GOVERNANCE

Describe the formation and composition of each of the following bodies:

Board or Governing Council:

WORLDS Board of Trustees is composed of one trustee and one library director from each county. Eight trustees and eight librarians. Only the trustees vote.

Librarians' Advisory Committee:

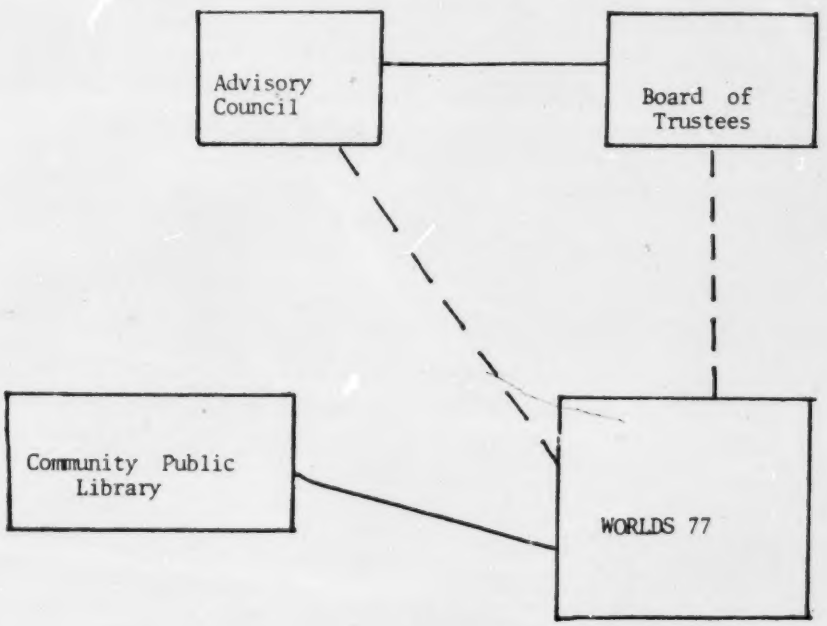
WORLDS Advisory Council is composed of the director or librarian from each member. The associate members do not vote. Twenty one libraries.

Name(s) of other standing committee(s):

Planning Committee
Evaluation Committee

WORLDS

ORGANIZATION CHART



Lines of Direct Responsibility ————————

Lines of Indirect Responsibility — — — —

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SUMMARY OF BASE GRANTS
FISCAL YEARS 1970 - 1977

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COOPERATIVE	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
COIN	$	$ 39,833	$ [a]	$ 33,781	$ 40,425	$ 73,993	$ 94,275	$ 113,801
INFO			36,800	9,525	28,148	106,632	97,330	136,116
MILO		29,000		26,522	35,685	48,069	102,181	105,123
MOLO [b]	44,947	63,630	61,766		39,000	31,353	33,413	66,826
NOLA			62,672	25,742	69,494	79,329	88,715	98,280
NORWELD [c]		29,000	27,000	18,423	51,178	104,351	123,045	125,855
OVAL [d]	61,045	59,000	84,985	(90,608)	(278,732)	(294,560)	265,000 (301,250)	265,000 (300,929)
SOLO						16,999	16,699	
SWORL	11,242	80,373	93,000	71,698	84,760	97,324	117,685	152,677
WORLDS			45,445	9,978	37,005	80,642	98,230	117,676
TOTALS	$117,234	$301,336	$411,668	$195,669	$385,695	$638,692	$1,036,773	$1,181,354

a COIN 1971 project ended 9/1/72; therefore no grant was given in FY 1972.
b MOLO data include AIRS grants in FY 1971 and FY 1972; FY 1976 and FY 1977 figures are prorations of $100,239 grant for 18 months of operation.
c NORWELD data include WELD grants in FY 1971 and FY 1973 and NW/5 grant in FY 1972.
d OVAL figures for FY 1976 and FY 1977 are for the extension program. Figures after FY 1972 in parentheses are state money and not included in totals.

3/9/77

A51

SUMMARY OF GRANTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR MULTICOUNTY COOPERATION

FISCAL YEARS 1970 - 1977

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cooperative	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	TOTAL
COIN	$	$ 39,833	$	$ 33,781	$ 40,425	$ 73,593	$ 226,349 [a]	$ 113,801	$ 528,182
INFO			36,800	9,525	28,148	106,632	125,742	136,116	442,963
MILO		29,000		26,522	35,685	48,069	126,506	105,123	370,905
MOLO [b]	44,947	63,630	61,766		39,000	31,353	117,739	[b]	358,435
NOLA			62,672	25,742	69,494	79,229	114,390	98,280	449,907
NORWELD [c]		29,000	27,000	18,423	51,178	131,091 [d]	140,545	125,855	523,092
OVAL [e]	61,045	59,000	84,985	90,608	278,732	294,560	563,913	565,929	1,998,772
SOLO [f]	139,973	127,560	149,823	130,133	158,783	205,313	272,130	234,276 [f]	1,417,991
SWORL	11,242	80,873	93,000	71,698	84,760	168,125 [d]	151,735	152,677	814,110
WORLDS			45,445	9,978	37,005	80,642	115,730	117,676	406,476
TOTALS	$257,207	$428,896	$561,491	$416,410	$823,210	$1,219,207	$1,954,779 [g]	$1,649,733	$7,310,833

a COIN data include $103,661 for Audiovisual project.
b MOLO data include AIRS grants in FY 1971 and 1972; the FY 1976 grant covers 18 months operation, July 1976-December 1977.
c NORWELD data include WELD grants in FY 1971 and 1973 and NW/5 grant in FY 1972; the FY 1976 figure includes $26,740 for an 18 month audiovisual project.
d NORWELD data include $26,740 for Film project; SWORL data include $70,801 for Film project.
e OVAL data for FY 1976 and FY 1977 include $265,000 each year in LSCA funds for the extension program.
f SOLO data include federal and state expenditures (exclusive of contract revenue) for operation of the Southeastern Ohio Regional Center; includes grants made through December 31, 1976; SOLO FY 1977 grant still pending.
g Includes area-wide book sharing grants totaling $250,000.

EXPENDITURES FROM GRANT FUNDS, 1975

COOPERATIVE	PERSONNEL	MATERIALS	EQUIPMENT	CONTRACTS	OTHER	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL GRANT
COIN	$ 18,360 (25%)	$ 32,992 (44%)	$ 4,628 (6%)	$ 7,206 (10%)	$10,807 (15%)	$ 73,993	$ 73,993
INFO	30,354 (29%)	51,541 (48%)	10,848 (10%)	.....	13,509 (13%)	106,252	106,632[a]
MILO	.....	17,085 (36%)	.....	30,984 (64%)	.....	48,069	48,069
MOLO	787 (5%)	13,274 (85%)	.....	825 (5%)	790 (5%)	15,676	31,353[b]
NOLA	15,056 (19%)	34,250 (43%)	230 (1%)	20,431 (25%)	9,362 (12%)	79,329	79,329
NORWELD	18,284 (18%)	47,350 (45%)	591 (1%)	27,340 (26%)	10,786 (10%)	104,351	104,351
OVAL	RECEIVED NO FEDERAL MONEYS FOR EXPENDITURES DURING 1975.						
SOLO	.....	9,845 (58%)	4,607 (27%)	.....	2,547 (15%)	16,999	16,999
SWORL	21,518 (22%)	27,284 (28%)	4,250 (5%)	33,197 (34%)	10,995 (11%)	97,244	97,324[c]
WORLDS	20,973 (26%)	49,086 (61%)	1,435 (2%)	3,833 (5%)	5,189 (6%)	80,516	80,642[d]
TOTAL (LSCA)	$125,332 (20%)	$282,707 (46%)	$26,589 (4%)	$123,816 (20%)	$63,985 (10%)	$622,429	$638,692
OVAL (STATE)	$ 78,036 (22%)	$115,468 (32%)	$ 8,964 (3%)	$104,088 (29%)	$49,418 (14%)	$355,974[e]	$294,560.
TOTAL (LSCA & STATE)	$203,368 (20%)	$398,175 (41%)	$35,553 (4%)	$227,904 (23%)	$113,403 (12%)	$978,403	$933,252

a INFO - $380 unexpended funds to be returned to LSCA office.
b MOLO - project funded July, 1975 through June, 1976 and expenditures prorated at $15,677 for 1st six months and $15,676 for second six months.
c SWORL - $80 unexpended funds to be returned to LSCA office.
d WORLDS - $126 unexpended funds to be returned to LSCA office.
e Total expenditures includes carry-over money from previous years.

3/9/77

PROJECT FUNDING PROPOSED IN APPLICATIONS FOR 1977

COOPERATIVE	1. FEDERAL FUNDS REQUIRED (%)	2. LOCAL CASH (%)	3. IN-KIND MATCHING (%)	4. TOTAL PROJECT
COIN	$113,801 (36.75%)	$13,850 (4.47%)	$182,034 (58.78%)	$309,685
INFO '77	136,116 (47.62%)	8,534 (2.99%)	141,208 (49.39%)	285,858
MILO	105,123 (41.64%)	10,108 (4%)	137,253 (54.36%)	252,484
MOLOa	100,239 (35.09%)	11,244 (3.94%)	174.165 (60.97%)	285,648
NOLA	98,280 (43.48%)	10,095 (4.47%)	117,635 (52.05%)	226,010
NORWELD	125,855 (48.13%)	15,238 (5.83%)	120,400 (46.04%)	261,493
SOLO				
SWORL	152,677 (50%)	9,017 (2.95%)	143,660 (47.05%)	305,354
WORLDS	117,676 (49.64%)	10,010 (4.22%)	109,400 (46.14%)	237,086
TOTAL	$849,528 (45.24%)	$76,852 (4.09%)	$951,590 (50.67%)	$1,877,970

a MOLO project was funded June, 1976, therefore, MOLO statistics are not included in the totals; data here are for the 18 month period, July 1976-December, 1977.

3/9/77

GRANT AND CASH OUTLAY, PROPOSED IN 1977 APPLICATIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
COOPERATIVE	PERSONNEL	MATERIALS	EQUIPMENT	CONTRACTS	RENT	OTHER	TOTAL CASH	% FED. IS OF TOTAL CASH	% LOCAL IS OF TOTAL CASH	MIN % OF LOCAL CASH
COIN	$ 39,642 (31.9%)	$ 46,600 (37.4%)	$ 2,625 (2.1%)	$ 12,020 (9.7%)	$ 4,800 (3.9%)	$ 18,710 (15.0%)	$ 124,397	91.5%	8.5%	8.4%
INFO	45,855 (31.7%)	55,060 (38.1%)	10,011 (6.9%)	6,000 (4.1%)	.....	27,724 (19.2%)	144,650	94.1	5.9	5.8
MILO	.....	66,500 (57.7%)	.....	48,731 (42.3%)	.....	.....	115,231	91.2	8.8	8.1
NOLA	33,218 (31.0%)	15,761 (14.7%)	1,393 (1.3%)	27,565 (25.8%)	2,000 (1.9%)	27,059 (25.3%)	106,996	90.6	9.4	7.8
NORWELD	26,328 (18.6%)	47,648 (33.8%)	6,520 (4.6%)	43,140 (30.6%)	1,800 (1.3%)	15,657 (11.1%)	141,093	89.2	10.8	10.8
OVAL	143,073 (48.4%)	42,144 (14.2%)	.....	3,891 (1.3%)	1,350 (0.5%)	105,062 (35.6%)	295,520	89.7	10.3	3.7
SOLO	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SWORL	46,779 (28.9%)	22,480 (13.9%)	.....	68,550 (42.4%)	3,600 (2.2%)	20,285 (12.6%)	161,694	94.4	5.6	5.5
WORLDS	36,644 (28.7%)	45,248 (35.4%)	8,610 (6.7%)	17,717 (13.9%)	.....	19,467 (15.3%)	127,686	92.2	7.8	7.8
TOTAL	$371,539 (30.5%)	$341,441 (28.1%)	$29,159 (2.4%)	$227,614 (18.7%)	$13,550 (1.1%)	$233,964 (19.2%)	$1,217,267	91.4	8.6	6.7%

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT GRANT COMPONENTS IN 1977 MCC APPLICATIONS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COOPERATIVE	TOTAL GRANT	BASIS FOR GRANT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	RANGE	# VOLS. TO BE PURCHASED	1970 # VOLS. ADDED	1975 # VOLS. ADDED
COIN	$ 44,100	Grants of $20,700 for 2,700 volumes at $10.00 each. $15,000 to 3 Resource Centers for 1,000 volumes. $2,000 joint purchasing of 2,500 pamphlets. $6,000 for 600 books for subject rotating collection. $2,800 for handicapped and a/v.	Improve and expand reference service.	$800/1,200	5,670	40,280	45,841
INFO	36,460	150 reference and non-fiction books in Reference Resource Center at $2,429. 100 reference and non-fiction books per main library at $1,619 each. 40 reference and non-fiction books per branch at $648 each. 43 books or basic lease plan for main/branches - $696 each. 100 large print books at $1,100.	Improve book collections in participating libraries.	$648/1,619	2,284	35,432	33,254
MILO	66,500	Each library determined how much it could efficiently use in MILO Development Funds.	Upgrade member libraries collection in given areas.	$1,000/5,000	N/A	75,680	76,863
MOLO[a]	14,998	Each library will determine titles to be added to their mini-specialities, reference collections, and children's collections.	To continue to develop book collections.		16,000	61,453	58,335
NOLA	20,623	Basic grants of $300 to each library (25) plus special grant of $630 for books, $12,493 for A/V materials.	Assist in the development and updating of collections.	$300/3,000	750	107,165	94,297
NORWELD	42,000	Grants of $1,200 to each library.	Improve local non-fiction book collections.	Uniform	N/A	84,515	95,128
OVAL[b]	34,248	Local libraries certified need for materials to be purchased with OVAL funds.	To develop local collections responsible to user needs.	$2,600/4,148	N/A	40,099	36,746
SOLO		NO BOOK GRANTS.					
SWORL	18,500	Grants of $1,500 to each of 12 libraries plus $500 for vertical file materials.	Strengthen specific areas within its collection.	Uniform	N/A	28,112	29,392
WORLDS	32,000	Grants of $2,000 each for books, periodicals and a/v with minimum of $500 to be spent on reference and non-fiction books.	Provide library materials to meet local patron needs.	Uniform	1,940	44,560	47,584
TOTAL	$339,429				26,644	550,257	444,815

[a] MOLO grant in FY 1976 covered 18 months operation, July 1976 - December 1977.
[b] OVAL program funded with State moneys.

BASIS FOR PAYMENT OF REFERENCE AND INTERLIBRARY LOAN CONTRACTS

MCC/ALSO	BASIS FOR PAYMENT
COIN	The primary reference and interlibrary loan agreement within COIN provides for the reimbursement of $3.00/volume loaned to COIN libraries in excess of those borrowed from COIN libraries (e.g. Mansfield loans 150 volumes to COIN libraries and borrows in return 125. The net difference is 25 volumes at $3/volume or $75). A maximum of 1,000 volumes can be handled in this way. Other costs are charged directly to the project. A backup reference service will be provided by the Akron-Summit County Public Library and the Ashland College Library by means of a contract. This contract is based upon the charge of $3.50/request. This cost represents the estimated average staff time per question based on the experience of the Akron-Summit County Public Library. Also included in this contract is the free access to TWXIL on a 1 year experimental basis for 1977.
INFO	The INFO arrangement utilizes project funds for the employment of a full-time reference resource center librarian. This person has the responsibility of handling all reference questions and interlibrary loan requests. To provide full service for the entire operating hours of the resource center, the resource center will contribute 390 hours of reference staff time as a "local in-kind" contribution. All other costs are charged to the project. There is no maximum number of transactions.
MILO	The MILO Project Director serves as reference librarian for the project. This person is responsible for requests coming into the resource library. Provisions are included in a contract with the resource library to be reimbursed for staff time spent on MILO requests when the Project Director is out of the office. All other costs are covered in the contract with the resource library. A interlibrary loan reimbursement figure of $1.50/volume to a maximum of 6,000 volumes is included in the contract. Otherwise the contract is open ended in the number of transactions that can be handled.
MOLO	MOLO's contract with its resource center provides for 2,625 transactions at $3.00/transaction. This contract provides for reference staff to handle MOLO requests during the resource center's normal hours. All other costs are included within the project's budget.
NOLA	The NOLA contract with their resource center provides for a half-time librarian in each of the three subject divisions. Their responsibility is to work on NOLA requests during their designated NOLA hours. All other costs are included in the contract. This is also an open ended contract within the budgetary limits of the project.

MCC/ALSO	BASIS FOR PAYMENT
NORWELD	NORWELD's contract with its resource center provides for 12,300 requests at $3.00/request plus provisions for postage and supplies. This contract provides for reference staff to handle NORWELD requests during the resource center's normal hours.
OVAL	The OVAL contract with Ohio University, the OVAL resource center, provides for interlibrary loan and reference service. This includes direct telephone access to the reference desk at Ohio University with a professional librarian available to answer factual questions, provide bibliographic information, photocopying services, and direct interlibrary loan to the requesting library. This contract has no maximum figure for the number of transactions to be handled. Costs for the delivery of the materials have also been included.
SOLO	SOLO's interlibrary loans and reference work is provided without charge by the Southeastern Ohio Regional Library Service Center at Caldwell.
SWORL	The SWORL agreement with its resource center is based on a per transaction cost as follows: Each book sent $3.00 Each book searched but not sent 2.50 Each reference question 2.50 Each recording 3.00 Photocopy Each volume used 3.00 Each copy made 0.15 This contract is open ended in number or transactions to be handled within budgetary limits. Provision is also made for delivery of the materials to the requesting library.
WORLDS	The WORLDS contract with their resource center includes reference services provided by resource center staff, interlibrary loan of books, and postage. There are no maximum limits for total transactions except those of a budgetary nature.

REFERENCE AND INTERLIBRARY LOAN CONTRACTS IN MCC/ALSO APPLICATIONS, 1977

MCC/ALSO	Total 1975	Total 1977	% of Change From 1975 to 1977	Number of Transactions 1975	Estimated No. of Transactions 1977	% of Change from 1975 to 1977	Cost per Transaction 1975[a]	Cost per Transaction 1977[a]	% of Change from 1975 to 1977
COIN	$ 4,935	$ 14,026	+184%	3,683	4,350	+18.1%	$1.34	$3.22	+140%
INFO	$ 9,342	$ 13,420	+ 44%	4,910	3,210	+68.1%	$4.89	$4.18	- 14.5%
MILO	$ 23,420	$ 31,708	+ 35%	8,444	9,600	+13.7%	$2.77	$3.30	+ 19.1%
NOLA	$ 19,950	$ 30,522	+ 53%	8,880	10,450	+17.7%	$2.25	$2.92	+ 29.8%
NORWELD	$ 39,850	$ 40,920	+ 3%	11,928	12,300	+ 3.1%	$3.34	$3.33	- 0.3%
OVAL	$ 10,377	$ 17,880	+ 72%	4,933	5,660	+14.7%	$2.10	$3.16	+ 50.5%
SWORL	$ 27,450	$ 33,014	+ 20%	8,883	10,000	+12.6%	$3.09	$3.30	+ 6.8%
WORLDS	$ 3,850	$ 10,117	+163%	940	1,400	+48.9%	$4.10	$7.23	+ 76.3%
TOTAL	$139,174	$191,607	+38%	49,601	56,970	+14.9%	$2.81	$3.36	+ 19.6%

127 [a] Includes delivery costs, whether by mail or various delivery couriers; supplies; telephone costs; staff time; and interlibrary loan reimbursement to lending library. 128

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LOCAL CASH SHARING

MCC APPLICATIONS, 1977

COOPERATIVE	1 BASIS FOR LIBRARY ASSESSMENT TOWARDS LOCAL CASH SHARE	2 RANGE OF ASSESSMENT		3 TOTAL 1975 OPERATING EXPENSES % ASSESSMENT OF BUDGET	
COIN	Sliding scale - average of rankings for circulation, volumes added, total volumes, operation expenditures, based on Rankings (1975 data).	$410[a] -	$850	$ 6,701	$547,318
		Shauck	Mansfield	6.12%	.16%
		Chesterville		4,871	
8.4	No affiliate member fee.			8.42%	
INFO	Fixed at $948. Total cash contribution divided among the libraries.	$948			
		Grafton	Lorain	$33,512	$578,726
				2.82%	.16%
5.8	No affiliate member fee.				
MILO	Sliding scale based on size of collection development grant requested.	$152	$760		
		Bradford	Springfield	$22,775	$554,654
				.66%	.13%
		Mechanicsburg	Greenville	$20,166	$98,154
	Collection development grants were requested in multiples of $1,000. $1,000 equals 1.5% of the total collection development grants requested ($66,500). For each $1,000 requested the library pays 1.5% of the total cash share or $152.			.75%	.7%
			New Madison		$23,047
					3.29%
			Xenia		$483,326
					.15%
			Piqua		$127,247
					.59%
			Troy		$192,428
					.39%
			Germantown		$57,105
					1.33%
			Centerville		$121,668
					.62%
			Oakwood		$137,703
					.55%
			Eaton		$61,759
8.2	No affiliate member fee.				1.23%
MPO	(no appropriation pending for 1977)				
NOLA	Sliding Scale - average of rankings of circulation, total volumes added, operating expenses, staff, based on Rankings (1975 data). $150 is an arbitrary base figure.	$150	$680		
		Orwell	Chardon	$3,477	$350,070
				4.31%	.19%
		Rock Creek		$4,217	
				3.55%	
7.8	Affiliate member fee: $20.00.				

[a] Lowest Public Library cash share is used, Mansfield OSR and Marion Correctional each have a cash share of $390.00.

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LOCAL CASH SHARING *(continued)*

COOPERATIVE	1 BASIS FOR LIBRARY ASSESSMENT TOWARDS LOCAL CASH SHARE	2 RANGE OF ASSESSMENT	3 TOTAL 1975 OPERATING EXPENSES % ASSESSMENT OF BUDGET
NORWELD 10.8	Sliding scale based on operating expenses. $A = \$290 + (B \times \frac{C}{D})$ A- Cash contribution for each participating library. B- Total local cash needed, minus total base amount paid by all libraries and cash from non-full members. C- 1975 operating expenses of the individual library. D- Total 1975 operating expenses of all participating libraries. Affiliate member fee: $25/$300	$311 - $792 Metamora — Bowling Green	$14,333 2.16% $326,061 .24%
OVAL 3.7		$401 — $9,061 Nelsonville — Pomeroy $90,401 .44% $33,382 27.14% Logan $48,391 .83% Circleville $115,641 .35% Waverly $46,288 .87% Chillicothe $258,010 .16% Portsmouth $212,774 .19%	
SOLO	Fixed. No affiliate member fee.	$100 New Straitsville — Zanesville	$4,093 2.44% $272,792 .03%
SWORL 5.5	Sliding scale based on intangibles tax distribution $P = .0094_Q (\frac{R}{S})^1$ P = local library's cash share Q = local income from intangibles tax R = per cent of intangibles in SWORL area S = per cent of intangibles tax distributed to local libraries in county No affiliate member fee.	$161 — $2,188 Manchester — Batavia	$4,327 3.72% $239,705 .91%
WORLDS 7.8	Sliding scale based on operating budgets with 1971 total operating expenses as index figure. [A] Lowest Public Library cash share is used. Bluffton College has a cash share of $20.00 Affiliate member fee: $20.00	$363 — $1,557 Rockford — Lima	$23,876 1.52% $606,750 .26%

STAFF FOR MULTI-COUNTY COOPERATIVES
F.T.E. -- PAID FOR WITH FEDERAL FUNDS

COOPERATIVE	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1977
	DIRECTOR	OTHER STAFF	DIRECTOR	OTHER STAFF	DIRECTOR	OTHER STAFF	DIRECTOR	OTHER STAFF	DIRECTOR	OTHER STAFF	DIRECTOR	OTHER STAFF	POSITIONS ADDED
COIN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	Children's Consultant Public Relations Consultant[c] Clerical Assistant[c]
INFO '77	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	3.5	.6	4.25	1	3.8	———
MILO	1	.5[a]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	———
MOLC	NOT IN OPERATION		NOT IN OPERATION		0	.2	0	.2	0	.2	1	3	Project Director Children's Consultant Clerk Janitor[c]
NOLA	1	2	.5	.5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2.5	Administrative Assistant[c]
NORWELD	NOT IN OPERATION		NOT IN OPERATION		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	A/V Clerk
SCOLC[b]	NOT IN OPERATION		NOT IN OPERATION		0	0	0	0	0	.8	0	0	———
SWORL	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	3	1	2	1	4.5	A/V Specialist[c] A/V Clerk [c]
WOHIO	1	.5	1	.5	1	1.2	1	2	1	2	1	3.5	Children's Librarian A/V Assistant
TOTALS	5.5	6.0	5	5	6.5	7.4	6.6	12.7	6.6	14.25	8	23.3	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES	$53,832		$70,645		$123,810		$159,511		$199,514		$278,954		

[a] Funded in 1971 project.
[b] Staff services are provided by the Southeastern Ohio Regional Library Service Center in Caldwell.
[c] Part-time.

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